FBIS DAILY REPORT

Soviet Union

Vol III No 53 17 March 1978

# CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT & SALT

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| USSR-U.S. SALT Delegations Meet in Geneva | AA | 1 | 1/A6 |
| Text of Draft Convention To Ban Neutron Bomb [PRAVDA 15 Mar] | AA | 1 | 1/A6 |
| U.S. Urged To Give More Serious Thought to SALT Problems [PRAVDA] | AA | 2 | 1/A7 |
| Disarmament Committee Announcement Promises Progress | AA | 4 | 1/A9 |
| Soviet Delegate's Address | AA | 5 | 1/A10 |

CSCE/MBFR

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vorontsov Holds Press Conference on Belgrade Results | BB | 1 | 1/A11 |
| Soviet MBFR Spokesman Warns About Dangers of 'Linkage' [Maslov] | BB | 2 | 1/A12 |

GENERAL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mideast, African Liberation Movements Gain by Soviet Aid [Korionov in SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 8 Mar] | A | 1 | 1/A14 |
| Soviet Trade With Developing States Benefits Both Sides [VNESHNYAYA TORGOVLYA] | A | 4 | 1/B3 |
| OECD Conference Signals Failure of Collective Approach [Skorov in PRAVDA] | A | 5 | 1/B4 |
| Security Council Denounces Rhodesian Internal Agreement [Matyash] | A | 5 | 1/B4 |
| Ghuzenko Details Purpose of World 'Day of the Sea' | A | 6 | 1/B5 |
| Briefs: United Nations Seminar | A | 6 | 1/B5 |

UNITED STATES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Possible U.S. Arms for Somalia Reveals Expansionist Aims | B | 1 | 1/B6 |
| Pentagon Reportedly Producing New Radiological Shells | B | 1 | 1/B6 |
| Group of Senators Urges Pressure To Reduce PLO Support | B | 2 | 1/B7 |
| Israel Remains Largest U.S. Arms Customer in Mideast | B | 2 | 1/B7 |
| U.S. Joint Arms Production Programs Burdensome for Allies | B | 2 | 1/B8 |
| Congress, Public Organizations Clash on Military Spending [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Mar] | B | 3 | 1/B9 |
| White House Evades Answer to Soviet Scientists' Letter [Anichkin] | B | 3 | 1/B9 |
| U.S. Steel To Continue Business With South Africa | B | 4 | 1/B10 |
| Kosygin Receives Coca Cola President in Moscow | B | 4 | 1/B10 |
| Fill to Soviet Scientists' Letter to Carter | B | 4 | 1/B10 |

CHINA


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Washington, Tokyo Report Nuclear Explosion in PRC | C 1 | 1/B10 |
| Bulgarian Daily Scores Peking's Support of Neutron Bomb | C 1 | 1/B10 |
| PRC's Foreign Policy Failures in Africa Cited | C 2 | 1/B11 |
| Movie Documents PRC's Shift From Friendship to Hostility [Georgiyev in PRAVDA 15 Mar] | C 2 | 1/B11 |


WEST EUROPE & CANADA


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Italian Leader Moro's Kidnaping in Rome Reported | E 1 | 1/B13 |
| Italian Interior Ministry Cited | E 1 | 1/B13 |
| Call For General Strike | E 1 | 1/B13 |
| Reactionary Provocation [Malyshev] | E 1 | 1/B13 |
| Rightwing Forces Blamed [Prosakov] | E 2 | 1/B14 |
| PCI Statement | E 3 | 1/C1 |
| New Italian Government Receives Vote of Confidence | E 3 | 1/C1 |
| French Left Makes Declaration of Intent If Victorious [PRAVDA 15 Mar] | E 3 | 1/C1 |
| Results of Second Round of French Poll Unpredictable [Shulyukin in TRUD 14 Mar] | E 4 | 1/C2 |
| Soviet Trade Official Interviewed on Ties with Spain [SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 15 Mar] | E 5 | 1/C3 |
| CDU/CSU Policy Toward USSR Would 'Bode Nothing Good' [Krasnoyarov in NOVOYE VREMYA 10 Mar] | E 6 | 1/C4 |
| UK CP Calls for Unity of Action in Critical Period | E 8 | 1/C6 |


MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Continuing Material on Israeli Actions in Lebanon | F 1 | 1/C7 |
| Text of Zhukov Item [PRAVDA 14 Mar] | F 1 | 1/C7 |
| Cairo-Tel Aviv Axis [Glazunov] | F 2 | 1/C8 |
| Israel's Long-Term Goals | F 3 | 1/C9 |
| Peking's Mideast Stand [Malin] | F 4 | 1/C10 |
| World Condemnation | F 5 | 1/C11 |
| Israeli Casualties | F 6 | 1/C12 |
| Egyptian Paper Tries To Distort USSR's Stand [Kulik] | F 7 | 1/C13 |
| Israeli Communist on Israel-Egyptian-U.S. Plans [Lubitch in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 10 Mar] | F 7 | 1/C13 |
| Opportunities for Soviet-Syrian Economic Cooperation Noted | F 9 | 1/D1 |
| Details of Plan for 1978-79 USSR-PDRY Party Links Given | F 10 | 1/D2 |
| Kosygin Cables Kuwaiti Premier on Anniversary of Relations [IZVESTIYA 15 Mar] | F 10 | 1/D2 |


SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Additional Material on Horn of Africa Conflict | H 1 | 1/D3 |
| Soviet, Cuban Presence [Petrov] | H 1 | 1/D3 |
| Completion of Somali Withdrawal | H 1 | 1/D3 |
| Reopening of Railroad [Korovikov] | H 2 | 1/D4 |
| Ethiopia's Mengistu Receives CEMA Delegation | H 2 | 1/D4 |
| ANC Leader Describes Crisis in South Africa [Timofeyev in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 14 Mar] | H 2 | 1/D4 |
| Nkomo Said To Be Ready To Continue Negotiations | H 4 | 1/D6 |

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Brezhnev Greets Burmese President on Anniversary K 1 1/D7
Thailand, SRV Establish Formal Diplomatic Ties K 1 1/D7
[Shchedrov in PRAVDA 12 Mar]
Philippine Statement on Spratley Islands Reported K 1 1/D7
Australia-Japan Trade Ties Worsen, Other Sources Sought K 2 1/D8
[Ivanov]
Australia Drawn Into Unwitting Alliance With U.S. K 2 1/D8
[Bestuzhev]

INDOCHINA

VNA Reports New Successes Against Invading Cambodians L 1 1/D10
New Provocations Cited L 1 1/D10

NORTHEAST ASIA

Duncan's Arrival in Japan Underlines Military Alliance M 1 1/D11
Duncan Meets Sonoda, Kanemaru M 1 1/D11
Duncan Visit Ends [Kharkov] M 1 1/D11
Japanese Politician, Editor Acclaim Soviet Draft Treaty M 2 1/D12
Evolution of Japanese Economic Crisis Reviewed M 2 1/D12
[Popov in PRAVDA 14 Mar]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Castro Speech Explains Cuban Involvement in Ethiopia N 1 1/E1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CPSU CC on Energy-Saving Work in Kemerovskaya Oblast S 1 1/E2
[PRAVDA 14 Mar]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

PRAVDA on Farming Progress in First Months of 1978 [14 Mar] T 1 1/E5
SELSKAYA ZHIZN on Preparations of Seed Stocks for Sowing T 2 1/E8
[Osychkin 15 Mar]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Soviet Leadership Hails Those Involved in Space Mission U 1 1/E8
Soviet, Czechoslovak Cosmonauts Awarded State Honors U 2 1/E9
Correspondent Describes Landing of Soyuz-27 U 2 1/E9
[Zheleznov]

I 1.86-6-8 PrEx7.10:FBIS-SOV-78-53

MAR 27 1978

Contn

FBIS-SOV-78-53
Friday
17 March 1978
Vol III No 53

# DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED

ORIGINAL

# SOVIET UNION

FROM BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

USSR-U.S. SALT DELEGATIONS MEET IN GENEVA

ID161256Y Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT 15 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, March 16, TASS--Another meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA to the Soviet-American offensive strategic arms limitation talks was held here today.

TEXT OF DRAFT CONVENTION TO BAN NEUTRON BOMB

LD161207Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Important New Initiative"]

[Text] Geneva, 14 March--The delegations of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia have jointly submitted to the Disarmament Committee a draft convention on banning the production, stockpiling, deployment and use of neutron weapons, which is published below.

Convention on Banning the Production, Stockpiling, Deployment and Use of Neutron Weapons

The states parties to the present convention,

Expressing the deep interest of states and peoples in avoiding the use of the achievements of modern science and technology for the development and production of new types of weapons of mass destruction,

Desiring to promote the ending of the arms race, especially in the sphere of the means of mass destruction,

Recognizing the danger posed to peace and the people's security by neutron weapons,

Have agreed on the following:

Article I

Each state party to the present convention undertakes not to produce, not to stockpile, not to deploy anywhere and not to use neutron weapons.

Article II

1. Control over the observance of the present convention is implemented by the states parties via the national technical monitoring facilities at their disposal, in a manner conforming to the generally recognized norms of international law.

2. The states parties to the present convention undertake to consult and cooperate with each other in the resolution of any questions which may arise in relation to the aims or in connection with the fulfillment of the provisions of the present convention. Consultation and cooperation in the execution of this article may also be undertaken via the appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with its charter.

3. Any state party to the present convention, which declares that any other state party may be acting in violation of the commitments assumed in the present convention, may submit a complaint to the UN Security Council.

4. Each state party to the present convention pledges to cooperate in investigations which may be undertaken by the Security Council in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter on the basis of a complaint received by the council. The Security Council will inform the states parties to the convention of the results of investigation.

Article III

The present convention is of unlimited duration.

Article IV

The present convention is open for signing by all states.

Article V

1. The present convention shall be subject to the ratification of the signatory states. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited for safekeeping with the UN secretary general, who is hereby appointed depositary.

2. The present convention comes into force after the depositing of the instruments of ratification...by governments.

Article VI

1. The present convention, the Russian, English, Spanish, Arabic, Chinese and French texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited for safekeeping with the UN secretary general.

2. The convention shall be registered by the depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the UN Charter.

U.S. URGED TO GIVE MORE SERIOUS THOUGHT TO SALT PROBLEMS

ID162226Y Moscow TASS in English 2210 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 17, TASS--Today's PRAVDA carries a comment which says: As it was already reported in the Soviet press, the positions of the USSR and the USA on the questions of strategic offensive arms limitation were brought somewhat closer as a result of joint efforts by the end of last year.

But officials make statements and numerous commentaries appear in the press in the United Sates of late which definitely show that certain persons would like again to complicate, if not to frustrate, the achievement of an appropriate Soviet-American agreement. No matter what motives and distracting manoeuvres are used, it is obvious that all this plays into the hands of the adversaries of the agreement, who have only one purpose, that is spiralling the arms race, and who are not concerned for the prospects of peace and the destinies of peoples, including their own.

In these conditions the legitimate question arises if it is not sought in this way to achieve the repetition of what had happened after the Vladivostok meeting. It has long since become known that the United States obstructionist position then stalled the process of practical implementation of the clear-cut and specific arrangement reached in Vladivostok on concluding between the Soviet Union and the United States of a new long-term strategic arms limitation agreement on the basis of the principle of equality and undminished security of the sides. It is also known what extensive efforts were needed to bring the matter of working out the agreement back on practical lines.

When one ponders on involved and contradictory statements made of late in Washington, including the White House, the question arises if the events of the recent past are not being repeated again.

On the one hand, the American and world public is being told that considerable progress has been made at the talks on strategic arms limitation and that only some purely technical matters remain to be settled and the hope is expressed that the working out of the agreement can be concluded shortly.

On the other hand, the idea is being persistently instilled that the prospects of concluding the agreement must be connected with other, unrelated matters, for instance, with the events in the Horn of Africa. One cannot but recall how a couple of years ago the United States tried to resort to the same tactic and to make agreement on strategic arms limitation serve as lever in political bargaining and what an adverse effect this had on the talks.

Some American officials admit the groundlessness of this line. They reasonably declare that the agreement which is being worked out is not some kind of "reward" to the Soviet Union but the way of ensuring the United States interests. But going by everything, such admissions do not determine the present attitude in Washington.

This is also shown by the fact how questions of the essence of the agreement are being treated. Describing the problems that remain to be solved as purely technical ones, representatives of the administration at the same time declare that some act of "political will" on the Soviet Union's part will be necessary for their solution, while the United States, you see, has no need to make any concessions whatsoever. It is not accidental that this is something even the U.S. press could not stomach. As a number of commentators note, such statements indicate that instead of protecting the agreement that is extremely important for the United States itself, the adminstrations's representatives play into the hands of the adversaries of the agreement with the USSR. This is aptly put, indeed.

If such a line of U.S. officials is motivated by the wish of obtaining for the United States unilateral advantages to the detriment of the interests of the USSR, they should long since understand that this is a waste of time. If they merely pretend that the United States is in favour of the agreement, while in reality it has quite a different purpose, such a stand cannot be maintained for long for truth will still be revealed.

In this matter there must be no room for falsity. The Soviet side always patiently conducted the matter in such a way as to get to the essence of the problem of strategic arms limitation, putting aside all unrelated matters, and to find its mutually acceptable solution. It has enough patience for this. But patience however, is not without limit. It is high time that Washington give a more serious thought to the problems that arise in connection with the strategic offensive arms limitation talks and truly realize how much is at stake.

DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE ANNOUNCEMENT PROMISES PROGRESS

LD161300Y Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, March 16, TASS--Representatives of the USSR, the USA and Britain made the following coordinated announcement at the session of the Disarmament Committee today on the course of the tripartite talks in Geneva with the aim of drawing up a treaty on complete and comprehensive ban on nuclear weapon tests:

The U.N. General Assembly persistently urges in its resolution 32/78 of December 12, 1977, the three states having the nuclear weapon to accelerate the tripartite talks with the aim of their successful completion. The Soviet Union, the United States of America and the United Kingdom recognize that this resolution reflects the striving of the international community for concluding a treaty, and that paramount significance is attached to this objective in the agenda of the Disarmament Committee.

During the eight months since the start of the tripartite talks, the delegations of the three countries held a large number of plenary sessions, meetings of working groups and unofficial meetings. Considerable progress has been achieved in dovetailing the provisions of the treaty banning nuclear weapon tests and the protocol on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, which will be an inseparable part of the treaty.

Agreement has already been reached on a number of important aspects, gaps between the stands of the participants in the talks have narrowed on some outstanding issues. The disarmament Committee having experience of many years in the field of difficult talks on the limitation of arms will easily understand that any attempt at this stage to describe three remaining problems could complicate the efforts of the three countries for their settlement.

The Soviet Union, the United States of American and the United Kingdom share the widespread viewpoint that an international exchange of seismic data will play an important role in exercising control over the observance of the treaty. They hold that all the parties to the treaty shall have the right to participate in international exchange and obtain seismic data as a result of such exchanges, irrespective of the fact whether they will assign their seismic stations into a global network.

The three sides took an active part in the work of a special team of seismology experts under the Disarmament Committee and attentively studied the report of the team, a useful contribution to the drafting of which was made by experts of a considerable number of states. The sides agree that the guiding principles in the establishment and functioning of international exchanges of seismic data shall be stated in a supplement to the treaty and that such detailed organizational and procedural measures for the exercise of international exchanges shall be drawn up after the treaty comes into force, with the use of the recommendations stated in the report of the special group.

The Soviet Union, the United States of America and the United Kingdom fully realize what great significance is attached by members of the U.N. General Assembly and the Disarmament Committee to concluding the treaty at the earliest possible date and will continue doing their utmost to complete the tripartite talks as soon as possible.

Soviet Delegate's Address

LD161448Y Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, March 16 TASS--Viktor Likhachev, the representative of the Soviet Union, addressed the Disarmament Committee today in connection with the presentation to the committee of the final report of a special group of scientific experts who studied measures of international cooperation in detecting and identifying seismic phenomena. He noted that the group of experts had performed an important job concerning the exchange of seismic data in the context of the tasks of verifying the observance of the future treaty on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. In particular, the group of experts had analysed the efficiency of seismic stations in the world, studied the technical possibilities of existing international means of communication, recognized the feasibility of creating several international information-gathering centres, including in Moscow, and determined the seismic parameters which must be transmitted in standardized form to these international centres.

The Soviet representative said that since the international network of seismic stations is being planned in the context of the tasks of checking the observance of the above-mentioned treaty, the actual experimental testing of this network can be carried out only after the conclusion of the treaty on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. As to preparatory work to draw up scientific and methodological principles of the experimental testing of this international network, he noted, this could be taken up already now by the already mentioned special group of experts on seismology under the Disarmament Committee.

VORONTSOV HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON BELGRADE RESULTS

LD171022Y Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 17 TASS--"We positively assess the results of the Belgrade meeting. It demonstrated the resolve of the European peoples to keep following the path on which they embarked at Helsinki," said Ambassador Yuliy Vorontsov, the head of the Soviet delegation to the Belgrade meeting.

Speaking at a press conference in Moscow today, he emphasized that in Belgrade "the Soviet Union gave central attention to key questions: augmenting political detente by military relaxation, diminishing the military confrontation in Europe and the danger of nuclear war; the expansion and activisation of all-European cooperation in the fields of the environment, energy and transport through the holding of appropriate inter-state conferences; the creation of conditions necessary for securing the personal safety of representatives or citizens of one state in the territory of another as well as for appropriate security of the holding of cultural, sports and other activities in which the citizens take part."

Other socialist and also neutral and non-aligned states made interesting proposals at the meeting, he added.

However, Yuliy Vorontsov emphasized, not all the delegations arrived in Belgrade with the objective of working out practical recommendations aimed at strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe, at consolidating detente and expanding reciprocal understanding and trust.

"The delegation of the USA, and some other delegations which supported it, from the very first days of the Belgrade meeting and throughout its work, bent their efforts at diverting the meeting into the channel of psychological warfare. At times the positions of these delegations called to mind the cold-war period very much indeed. Rather than taking steps towards strengthening understanding and trust among the states and peoples in Europe, they attempted to build up an atmosphere of hostility, mobilizing for these purposes their propaganda machinery outside the walls of the meeting. They ostentatiously evaded a serious discussion of concrete European security problems, above all, such major questions as limiting the arms race and relaxation in the military field. Their objective, everything indicates, was to lead the meeting away from the basic questions connected with furthering the detente process and strengthening European security," Ambassador Vorontsov pointed out.

"These delegations formulated their objective as upholding human rights, with a view to legalizing therewith interference, under all sorts of pretexts, in the internal affairs of the socialist countries. Though in their official statements the American representatives maintain these days that they succeeded in turning the meeting in that direction, such an interpretation of the course and results of the Belgrade meeting does not reflect the actual state of affairs."

The discussion in Belgrade "exposed the demagogy that attempted to distract the attention of European public opinion from the build-up of NATO military budgets and arsenals, from plans to draw European states into a new, still more dangerous, neutron stage of the arms race. The experience of Belgrade indicates that the USA and some other NATO members seek to revise the Helsinki accords."

"The concluding document of the Belgrade meeting confirms the need for all the states to translate into life the accords reached in Helsinki, without giving prominence to some provisions at the expense of others," Yuliy Vorontsov said.

Replying to questions by Soviet and foreign correspondents Ambassador Vorontsov stressed that decisions in the field of military detente were blocked by the U.S. delegation. The American delegation refused to support the measures proposed by socialist countries in this field which could become a supplement to political detente in Europe, he said.

Some politicans in the West, he said, are disappointed with the results of the Belgrade meeting. As we see it, only those can be disappointed who tried and failed to revise the final act of the European conference, to legalise interference in the international affairs of other states and to lead the participants in the meeting away from the general course of cooperation in Europe.

Attempts were made at the Belgrade meeting to snatch out separate provisions of the final act and to use the discussion not for constructive purposes but to whip up psychological war, Yuliy Vorontsov said further. Such was the case with the question of human rights. The American delegation tried, and its head Goldberg did not conceal this, to turn the Belgrade meeting into a "meeting on human rights".

The Soviet delegation was not against discussing human rights. But it was against reducing the meeting to this subject alone.

Numerous facts were cited at the Belgrade meeting of violations of human rights in Western countries, first of all in the United States, Vorontsov said. He also quoted a message sent from a prison cell to the participants in the Belgrade meeting by the American human rights champion Benjamin Chavis. The message lists numerous examples of the rude flouting of freedoms in the United States.

The head of the U.S. delegation in Belgrade, Yuliy Vorontsov stressed, could not say anything concerning the essence of these irrefutable facts. Mr Goldberg also could not provide an answer on the substance of the question of the position of Indians in the United States, who are denied the most elementary human rights.

The Soviet Union, Yuliy Vorontsov noted, is fulfilling all the provisions of the final act of the Helsinki conference. Many of its principles have found their expression in the new Constitution of the Soviet Union that was adopted last October.

The head of the Soviet delegation said that it was most important now to emphasize everything that draws closer together the European countries, the United States and Canada, and not what divides them. The Helsinki accords are a realistic programme of ensuring Europe's peaceful future.

SOVIET MBFR SPOKESMAN WARNS ABOUT DANGERS OF 'LINKAGE'

LD161932Y Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, March 16, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Maslov reports:

A regular plenary meeting of the participants in the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held today in Vienna's Hofburg Palace.

The meeting was presided over by the head of the Polish delegation, Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak.

At a meeting with journalists, a spokesman of the Western side said that the head of the FRG delegation, Ambassador Wolfgang Berends, spoke at the meeting. The spokesman's pronouncements show that the ambassador reiterated the West's former stand according to which reduction of the numerical strength of troops of socialist countries must be almost three times greater than reduction of troops of NATO countries. As a result of this the West would achieve a considerable military superiority in the area of reductions. This stand of the West is resolutely rejected by socialist countries which declare for reduction of armaments and armed forces by equal percentage, so that security of any of the sides should not be diminished.

It was reported at the meeting that both sides reached agreement on exchanging additional data about the numerical strength of the armed forces in central Europe.

In connection with the intention of some Western circles to advance the problem of neutron weapons for discussion at the Vienna talks, the press spokesman for the Soviet delegation said this:

Representatives of socialist countries at the talks pointed to special danger that the plans for development and deployment of neutron weapons have for peace in Europe and throughout the world. If such developments are allowed, a new trend of nuclear arms race will be opened, the level of military confrontation will be increased and trust among states will be undermined. All this is incompatible with the purposes of the Vienna talks.

The task is to prevent the emergence of the new kind of nuclear weapons. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev advanced the proposal to agree on mutual renunciation of the production of neutron weapons. Such a stand is shared by all socialist countries--participants in the Vienna talks which, together with the Mongolian People's Republic, submitted a few days ago a draft convention on banning nuclear neutron weapons to the Disarmament Committee in Geneva.

Any attempts to connect the final solution of the question of neutron weapons with other, unrelated matters, including problems that are discussed in Vienna, are unacceptable for socialist countries. These attempts can only complicate achievement of agreement at the Vienna talks.

MIDEAST, AFRICAN LIBERATION MOVEMENTS GAIN BY SOVIET AID

LD151725Y Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 8 Mar 78 p 3 LD

[Article by PRAVDA political observer V. Korionov: "The Antagonism Between the Forces of Freedom and Oppression"]

[Text] One of the arenas where a particularly acute struggle is currently raging between the forces of freedom and the forces of oppression in the Near East and Africa.

Imperialism, headed by the reactionary circles of the United States, is trying to implement a major military-strategic and political plan there, aimed at suppressing the most revolutionary, progressive forces in these regions and at insuring reliable control by U.S. monopolies over the sources of strategic raw materials and by the Pentagon over ocean communications.

These actions cannot be regarded as evidence of imperialism's strength. On the contrary, these actions are dictated to a tremendous degree by the weakening of imperialism's positions and by its nervousness in the face of the steady growth and strengthening of the forces of progress and democracy and of the national liberation movement.

"We can all see very well," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "that the more firmly the newly independent states stand on their own feet, the more persistent become the attempts by the imperialists to hamper their development, to turn them back and to restore their lost positions there."

The collapse of the colonial systems, which was significantly furthered by the Soviet people's routing of fascism, led to a radical change in the situation in the Near East and in Africa. Advanced progressive forces have moved into the foreground of political life here also. This process is being manifested most clearly in the Near East in such countries as Syria, Iraq, Libya and South Yemen. The PLO has become an important progressive factor.

A purifying storm of anti-imperialist revolutions has radically altered the appearance of Africa. The victory of the revolutionary forces in Angola, and also in Mozambique, was of outstanding significance. Considerable changes have also occurred in the northeast of the continent. In Ethiopia one of the most ancient monarchies collapsed and a popular revolution declared its socialist orientation. Of course, the transformation of that country, which is accomplishing the transition from age-old backwardness and a colonial legacy to a new life in a brief period, is agonizingly difficult. But the working people of Ethiopia have chosen precisely this path.

All this is provoking valid alarm in the imperialist camp. The United States, which is struggling in the grip of an energy crisis and which meets more than 40 percent of its oil requirements through imports primarily from this region, is trying at all costs to retain control over the sources of Near East oil. Further evidence of this is the secret plan of U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown for 1980-1984 which became known recently; this plan provides, in particular, for the creation of mobile strike forces for waging hostilities in the Persian Gulf zone.

However, these schemes are obstructed by the intensifying desire of the Arab people to become full masters in their own home. Breaking down their resistance is what the extreme imperialist faction in Washington would like to achieve.

The main bulwark of this factor in the Near East is Israel. It has been assigned the role of U.S. "policeman" in the Near East. Hence the saturation of Israel with the latest U.S. weapons, Washington's complete support for the predatory plans of the Israeli "birds of prey," and the alliance with Zionism. The present impudent conduct of Israel's leaders is attributable precisely to U.S. support.

What basis elements make up the Near East and African strategy of imperialism and its assistants?

"The imperialists," L. I. Brezhnev points out, "are seeking to split the national liberation movement and to find conciliators and capitulators in its ranks, and are promising economic and financial aid. The present turn of events in the Near East is further confirmation of this."

The main gamble here is being made on the parasitical bourgeoisie which has appeared in recent decades in certain Arab countries, above all in Egypt. Washington plans to exploit the self-seeking aspirations of this bourgeoisie and to use it as an instrument of its policy, which is directed against the progressive forces and against the friendship and cooperation of the people of the Arab east with the countries of the socialist community and, above all, the Soviet Union.

Imperialism has acquired, in the Egyptian leadership, a most complaisant assistant. The present Cairo regime have completely rejected the legacy of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, has opened the country's doors to Western capital, and has wiped out the former democratic gains of the Egyptian people. The logical culmination of this process is the switch by the Cairo authorities to the path of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, which led to the rupture of friendly relations with the Soviet Union and subsequently with progressive Arab regimes. Imperialism could not have expected a greater service from As-Sadat. After all, as Houari Boumediene, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, rightly emphasized in one of his speeches, if Egypt and the other Arab countries have come through their struggle, they did so with Soviet weapons. But all the adversities were brought upon the Near East and Africa with the aid of Western weapons.

For the sake of attaining his egotistical objectives, the Egyptian president has embarked on the path of separate deals with Tel Aviv, thereby betraying the cause of the Arab nation and fomenting even further the predatory lusts of the Israeli leadership. As a result serious damage has already been inflicted on the Arab people's struggles for the elimination of the consequences of the Israeli aggression, and the cause of a Near East settlement has suffered a setback.

The imperialist circles are seeking to deprive the Arab people of Palestine of their inalienable rights, above all of the right to self-determination, including the creation of their own state. They are making persistent attempts to exclude the PLO from a solution of the Near East question. The brazen flouting of the rights of the Palestinian people is yet another variant of the U.S. interpretation of "human rights."

Imperialism's hatred for progressive popular forces is expressed just as clearly in its policy in the Horn of Africa and also toward the liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa.

The provocations and subversive activity against the People's Republic of Angola are unceasing and demonstrate that the enemies of freedom and independence have still not abandoned their hopes of taking their "revenge" in this region. The racists and colonialists are undertaking everything possible to preserve the last bastions of oppression in southern Africa. The motives behind this policy can be seen merely from the following figures: According to calculations by experts, the United States imports from the Republic of South Africa 98 percent of the cobalt it requires, 80 percent of its platinum, 91 percent of its chrome and 36 percent of its vanadium. The U.S. military regards the Pretoria regime as a convenient support base for establishing control over strategic communications in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. The imperialist forces are propping up the shaky racist system in Rhodesia and are nurturing and arming terrorist gangs and all kinds of reactionaries in the southern part of the continent. However, the growth of the liberation struggle of the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia and of the indigenous population of the Republic of South Africa reveals the inability of the colonialists to impose their will on the Africans.

All the same, it is impossible to ignore the fact that the intrigues of the imperialists and their accomplices are still capable of creating a situation that endangers the cause of peace and freedom. An example of this is the present situation in the Horn of Africa.

The main efforts of the proimperialist forces there are aimed at weakening the positions of the new Ethiopia. To achieve this objective particular use is being made of separatist movements in northern Ethiopia and Ogaden. The enemies of the Ethiopian revolution would like to cut the country off from the Red Sea and pull it apart piece by piece. To this end the Somali regime is acting as a strike force. Through its example, one can see, once again, the pernicious consequences of the renunciation of revolutionary internationalist principles and the lapsing into nationalism.

It is above all the imperialists--the people who are mainly to blame for the military conflagration kindled by the intrusion of Somali troops into Ogaden--who are warming their hands on the flames of this conflagration. The NATO countries are using all channels to fuel the flames of the fratricidal war even further by sending weapons to the aggressor. There is already talk of sending military contingents to Somalia's aid from Egypt and certain other countries with conservative regimes.

The imperialists realize that the strength of freedom-loving people lies in their unity and in the support for their just cause from friendly states, and above all their natural and disinterested ally--the Soviet Union. There, the stiflers of freedom are using the most diverse means in order to shake the people's anti-imperialist solidarity. But failure also awaits them here.

In the course of the liberation struggle, the anti-imperialist forces have amassed great political experience. The people have learned to distinguish their friends from their enemies. They know that the USSR is not seeking bases or spheres of influence for itself but is striving to help the people acquire genuine freedom and independence.

Naturally, statesmen and politicians who wish to insure the supreme national interests of their people deem it essential to strengthen relations of fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union. This was shown once again by the recent visits to the USSR by the leaders of Syria, Algeria, Libya, Iraq and Democratic Yemen and representatives of the PLO.

Imperialism's scheme of isolating the national liberation movement in the Near East and Africa from the USSR and other socialist countries and splitting the ranks of the anti-imperialist forces, with capitulators like As-Sadat, is failing.

Rejecting the policy of capitulation to the Israeli aggressor, the Arab countries are taking steps to strengthen unity and to coordinate their actions. This was confirmed by the Algiers and Tripoli conferences of top Arab leaders during which a foundation was laid for strengthening the front of opposition to the policy of selling out Arab interests. The Arab people's desire for cohesion was also demonstrated by the pan-Arab people's congress which took place in Tripoli recently with the participation of 70 political organizations and 140 popular and trade union organizations from all Arab countries.

The people are passing through the grim school of struggle and are learning how to discern more vigilantly the machinations of imperialism and its accomplices, and they are intensifying their rejection of the perfidious intrigues of their enemies. By strengthening unity and friendship with the Soviet Union they will find the true path to victory.

SOVIET TRADE WITH DEVELOPING STATES BENEFITS BOTH SIDES

LD141206Y Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 14 TASS--The Soviet Union maintains commercial and economic contacts with 78 developing countries. "The volume of these contacts is steadily growing and their form is constantly being improved," the magazine FOREIGN TRADE [VNESHNYAYA TORGOVLYA] writes.

The share of developing countries in the foreign trade turnover of the USSR is about 12 percent, though trade with them has practically begun gathering strength only in the fifties.

The USSR maintains economic relations with developing countries with strict observance of the principles of equality, mutual benefit and non-interference into internal affairs, rendering them all possible aid in overcoming economic backwardness, inherited from the past, and strengthening their economic independence.

The Soviet Union renders substantial economic and technical aid to the state sector of the economy of developing countries, which is an important base for the growth of the economic potential and the building up of an independent national economy, the article says.

The desire of the Soviet Union to facilitate early overcoming by developing countries of their economic backwardness and the advance of their own economy is also apparent from the structure of the trade of the USSR with those countries.

The range of commodities supplied by the USSR is largely made up of machinery, equipment, semifinished goods and necessary raw materials. "Unlike the neocolonialist policy of imperialist states that encourage mainly development of the private sector in those countries with large-scale investment of their capitals, the USSR in economic relations with developing countries does not aim at waxing fat and making profits. In payment for its assistance, the Soviet Union imports staple exports of the developing countries and also a proportion of the output of enterprises built with Soviet assistance," the magazine writes.

OECD CONFERENCE SIGNALS FAILURE OF COLLECTIVE APPROACH

LD121030Y Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 12 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 12, TASS--"The final communique of the OECD conference in Paris sounded as a mournful mass for so-called "locomotive theory", the most popular doctrine of anti-crisis regulation in the capitalist world, Greogiy Skorov writes in PRAVDA. He comments on the conference of representatives of 24 member-states of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on the question of overcoming the crisis state of the world capitalist economy. The conference ended in the French capital recently.

According to the "locomotive theory," the key to overcoming the present difficulties of capitalism, lies first of all in improving the economic position of three leading capitalist powers--the USA, Japan and the FRG--the "locomotives" of the economy of the West. It is now clear to everyone, the commentator emphasizes, that all those theorizations remained in the sphere of good intentions.

In the opinion of the OECD experts, a "collective approach" to combatting the recurrences of the crisis is to become a new "magic" means which would rid the capitalist economy of the lingering ailments, but did not capitalist states already try all known means of the anti-crisis policy and state monopoly regulation which, alas, produced no results? Skorov queries. The growth of protectionism and other manifestations of national egoism, the examples of which are provided by the USA by its energy, currency and trade policies, by the EEC and Japan by their trade and customs policies, and by the capitalist states taken together by their attitude toward the establishment of a "new international economic order", are indicative of unfeasibility of a truly collective approach, meeting the interests of all states in the conditions of capitalism.

"This is why the latest initiative of the OECD looks like a tribute to time rather than a realistic plan".

SECURITY COUNCIL DENOUNCES RHODESIAN INTERNAL AGREEMENT

LD151126Y Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 15 Mar 78 LD

[Text] New York, March 15 TASS--TASS correspondent Vladmir Matyash reports: The U.N. Security Council has resolutely denounced and turned down the Salisbury collusion between ring-leader of the illegal regime, Smith, and a handful of puppets over the so-called internal settlement in Rhodesia. A resolution, adopted on the initiative of African and non-aligned countries, denounces all attempts and manoeuvres of the illegal regime aimed at keeping the racist minority in power and to prevent attainment of independence by the Zimbabwe people. The Security Council has declared that any internal settlement under the aegis of the illegal Smith regime is unlawful and unacceptable and called upon all the states not to recognize such a settlement.

The continuing existence of the illegal regime in Rhodesia is qualified in the resolution as "a source of dangers and instability in the region" and "a grave menace to international peace and security". The members of the council expressed profound anxiety at the continuing armed acts of aggression on the part of the Salisbury authorities against neighbouring independent African states. They expressed wrath and indignation at executions of fighters for Zimbabwe freedom.

The Security Council has reaffirmed the need of taking urgent measures in order to "put an end to the illegal regime and to form a majority-rule government."

The resolution was supported by 10 members of the Security Council. A group of Western countries, including Britain and the United States, abstained from the vote. They are known to have approved the deal in Salisbury, which has struck behind the back of the Zimbabwe people. Thereby the forces of international imperialism and neo-colonialism exposed themselves once again in the eyes of the African peoples as accomplices of the Smith regime which is seeking with the support of Western countries to perpetuate, cost what it may, the racist-colonial order in the country.

The USSR's permanent representative at the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy stressed in his speech that the Soviet Union denounces all attempts and manoeuvres of the illegal regime aimed at preserving the power of the racist minority, and, primarily, the deal that has been recently struck in Salisbury between Smith and the African puppet leaders.

GUZHENKO DETAILS PURPOSE OF WORLD 'DAY OF THE SEA'

LD152302Y Moscow TASS in English 2244 GMT 15 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 15, TASS--The establishment of a world day of the sea will serve to preserve and rationally utilise the resources of the world ocean, to improve international shipping, correspondents were told by Timofey Guzhenko, the minister of the merchant marine of the USSR. He expressed the view of broad public opinion in the USSR which regards the establishment of the new red-letter date as concern for the marine environment which is playing an ever increasing role in human life.

The world day of the sea is marked on March 17, for the first time in history. Established by the Inter-governmental Marine Consultative Organisation (IMCO) it will be held under the motto of safety of shipping, protecting the environment and a drive for a long service life for ships.

The USSR is an active participant in the IMCO convention for protecting human life at sea. The country is preparing to join the International Marine Satellite Communications Organisation INMARSAT, which is being set up in the IMCO framework to serve, in particular, for the search and rescue of seamen in distress with the aid of satellites.

BRIEFS

UNITED NATIONS SEMINARY--A United Nations-sponsored international seminar on electric welding, combined with practical work, opened in Kiev on 16 March. In four months, specialists from 15 developing countries will acquaint themselves with achievements in the field of welding in the Paton Electric Welding Institute and the Kiev Polytechnical Institute, will do laboratory exercises and then will consolidate the knowledge acquired at the enterprises of Leningrad, Kiev, Zaporozhye, Kherson, Simferopol and Tbilisi. Ukrainian Academy of Sciences President Academician Paton delivered a speech at the ceremony opening the seminar. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 16 Mar 78 AU]

UNITED STATES

POSSIBLE U.S. ARMS FOR SOMALIA REVEALS EXPANSIONIST AIMS

LD161540Y Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Washington, March 16, TASS--A U.S. State Department spokesman said the American Government is considering the question of giving military and other support to Somalia, and already started the discussion of the matter in Congress. The spokesman said the USA will also call on its allies to follow suit and give the same kind of support to Somalia.

The UPI news agency reports that a high-ranking diplomatic missions is to leave Washington for Somalia soon. At the same time the USA is expanding the staff of its embassy in Mogadiscio. All those actions, as the press points out, are being taken with a view to asserting U.S. influence in Somalia.

It became known in local circles that the purpose of the mission which is to go to Somalia is also to consolidate U.S. positions in that part of Africa. Washington is now trying to achieve by other means the goals which it failed to attain by means of the Somali aggression against Ethiopia. The United States wants to attach Somalia to itself by promises to restore all the armaments lost by the Somalis during the war against Ethiopia as well as to supply new weapons through Egypt, Saudi Arabia and some other countries of the Near and Middle East. The aim of these U.S. strategems, as is noted here, is on the one hand to establish itself in Somalia firmly, and on the other to undermine the relations of the countries of the region with the USSR, to bar the access to the Red Sea for the Soviet Union.

Such steps do not promote a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the Horn of Africa, they create conditions for new complications, and destabilise the complex as it is situation in Africa's north-east, which runs counter both to the interests of Ethiopia and Somalia and the interests of universal peace.

PENTAGON REPORTEDLY PRODUCING NEW RADIOLOGICAL SHELLS

LD161828Y Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Washington, March 16, TASS--The Pentagon decided to start mass production of a new type of armaments, hollow-charge projectiles from reprocessed uranium. It is planned to manufacture 730 thousand such projectiles for the U.S. Army beginning with January of next year. The production of 250 thousand uranium projectiles is planned to be started for the navy already this year so as to supply with them all U.S. aircraft carriers, cruisers and destroyers.

The newspaper Washington STAR reports that seven million dollars was already spent for the development of the new type of weapons. Quoting experts, the newspaper reports that uranium projectiles have a high level of kinetic energy and armour-piercing ability and can also be used as an anti-missile weapon.

Despite the Pentagon's assurances that the radiation level of uranium projectiles is relatively low, experts stated that it is high enough for these projectiles to be classed as a new radiological weapon.

GROUP OF SENATORS URGES PRESSURE TO REMOVE PLO SUPPORT

LD161626Y Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Washington, March 16 TASS--At the time when Israel is engaged in a direct aggression against a sovereign state--Lebanon with the aim of occupying its southern part and crushing the Palestinian resistance movement, the pro-Israeli lobby on Capital Hill has become active. A group of American senators has launched a campaign with the aim of influencing Arab countries so that they would terminate economic aid to the Palestine resistance movement.

As reported by the ASSOCIATED PRESS, the Senators Abraham Ribicoff, Daniel Moynihan, Jacob Javits and others have urged the White House to use its "export levers" in order to make Saudi Arabia, Libya and Iraq discontinue or reduce aid to the PLO.

The campaign to impose an economic blockade on the Palestinian resistance movement is added evidence of the fact that the Israeli aggressors have influential patrons in Washington.

ISRAEL REMAINS LARGEST U.S. ARMS CUSTOMER IN MIDEAST

LD161645Y Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Washington, March 16, TASS--Israel is the biggest receiver of American military equipment in the Middle East. According to the American press, during the past six years Tel Aviv received from the United States arms to the sum of seven billion dollars. At present Israel is receiving five times more military hardware and equipment than before October 1973. Tel Aviv has received from the Pentagon's arsenals helicopters equipped with anti-tank rockets, patrol vessels, modern F-16 and F-15 fighter-bombers and ammunition. The manufacture of the Israeli tank Charlot is financed from American allocations. In the coming fiscal year alone the United States allocates a billion dollars as non-repayable aid to Israel and another 785 billion dollars within the program of "aid to ensure security".

In February President Carter promised to sell Israel 90 F-15 and F-16 planes. Tel Aviv is pressing to get another 175 combat planes.

U.S. JOINT ARMS PRODUCTION PROGRAMS BURDEN SOME FOR ALLIES

LD161510Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0802 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Washington--The U.S. Government regards the so-called programs for joint production of U.S. weapons abroad as an important instrument for the militarisation of the economy of its allies in aggressive blocs and for their more active involvement in military preparations. As is shown by data published by Lee Hamilton, chairman of the European and Middle Eastern Affairs Subcommittee of the House International Affairs Committee, in 1974-77 alone the United States imposed on its allies over 600 agreements for joint production of U.S. armaments. A considerable number of these are financed by Washington. The total cost of weapons produced through such programs in recent years is valued at $10 billion.

The major U.S. partners in the production of weapons are the NATO member countries and also Japan, Taiwan and South Korea.

Apart from this, Belgium, Denmark, Norway and Holland are implementing an extensive $3 billion program for the joint production of the latest U.S. F-16 fighter. U.S. missiles and aircraft valued at over $1 billion are being produced in Japan. A program for the production of aircraft and other armaments on Taiwan will cost about $1 billion.

The Pentagon is presently reviewing the question of joint production of another 14 of the latest weapons systems: missiles in Britain, Japan and Iran, F-15 fighters in Japan, electronic guidance systems in Britain, the FRG, Canada, howitzers in Norway and Holland, helicopters in Iran. Many other deals within the framework of "joint programs" are kept secret by the Pentagon.

CONGRESS, PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS CLASH ON MILITARY SPENDING

LD161421Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Mar 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Washington, 14 March--To the accompaniment of a propaganda campaign about the imaginary "Soviet threat" the congressional henchmen of the military-industrial complex are trying to secure the appropriation of new billions to step up the arms race. The Senate Armed Services Committee and the Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittee have made recommendations to increase the U.S. military budget for next fiscal year to $130.1 billion. This is $1.7 billion more than the record sum of $128.4 billion which the U.S. administration requested in the draft budget for fiscal 1979.

Last week the House Armed Services Committee approved an additional $2.6 billion over the sum requested for the Pentagon by the administration.

The maneuvers of the militarist circles are meeting opposition from sober-minded figures in Congress and from broad sections of the U.S. public. P. Mitchell, leader of the congressional black caucus, has declared his intention to seek a reduction in the inordinately inflated military spending and a reallocation of these funds for social programs.

More than 40 U.S. public organizations, including the U.S. Mayors Conference, the National Urban League, Americans for Democratic Action and the Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy, have condemned the intensification of the arms race and the increase in the military budget.

WHITE HOUSE EVADES ANSWER TO SOVIET SCIENTISTS' LETTER

LD161502Y Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

["Lack of Understanding or Just Talk?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 16, TASS--TASS commentator Oleg Anichkin writes: The world public regarded with great attention the appeal by a large group of Soviet scientists to the United States President James Carter to give up the production of neutron weapons. The letter by the world famous Soviet scientists Nobel Prize winners, members of the academies of many countries, including the USA, sets out an explicit and objective viewpoint of experts as to what threat this variety of nuclear weapons constitutes to mankind.

The Soviet scientists point out that the use of nuclear weapons--even if of very low power--may lead to a world war.

The creation of neutron weapons in no way contributes to the security of the United States. The deployment and production of neutron weapons would lead to a complication of bilateral and multilateral talks on curbing the arms race. A mutual renunciation of the production of neutron weapons, in the Soviet scientists' conviction, becomes an indispensable condition for a headway towards peace and mutual understanding of peoples. The sincere concern of the prominent Soviet scientists for the destinies of mankind merits an earnest attitude on the part of statesmen.

In this connection the White House reaction is surprising. Answering newsmen's questions J. Powell, White House press secretary, described as an obvious propagandist attempt the Soviet scientists' appeal to the U.S. President to give up the production of neutron weapons. The White House spokesman thus evaded an answer to the question on its merits. It is a question of the destinies of mankind and a new costly arms-race spiral which is being prepared. One does not answer such questions in passing.

U.S. STEEL TO CONTINUE BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

LD170847Y Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Text] New York, March 17, TASS--The management of the U.S. Steel Corporation is not to curtail its business operations in South Africa. This was announced by the corporation's board of directors in reply to a demand from a group of shareholders for curtailing its operations in South Africa. In its memorandum the U.S. Steel board of directors asserts cynically that any limitation of the corporation's activities in South Africa may imperil its competibility.

A group of shareholders say in their statement that increased investments in the South African economy help strengthen the regime of apartheid. The statement says that U.S. Steel has in South Africa five ore-mining and dressing enterprises and that the wages and working conditions in this industry are in themselves a manifestation of apartheid.

KOSYGIN RECEIVES COCA COLA PRESIDENT IN MOSCOW

LD141120Y Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today received in the Kremlin Paul Austin, president of the American Coca Cola Company, who had come to the Soviet Union at the invitation of 1980 Olympics Organizing Committee, and held a talk with him.

Ignatiy Novikov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Building Committee of the USSR, took part in their talk.

FILL TO SOVIET SCIENTISTS' LETTER TO CARTER

The following fill to the item entitled "Soviet Scientists Send Letter to Carter on Neutron Bomb," published in the 14 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, B 9, is supplied from IZVESTIYA of 14 March:

Page B 10, penultimate paragraph, line three should read: ...made by contemporary political leaders can be checked primarily by practical deeds...

WASHINGTON, TOKYO REPORT NUCLEAR EXPLOSION IN PRC

LD160934Y Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Washington, March 16, TASS--The UPI news agency reports that a nuclear explosion in the atmosphere was set off in China's north west.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency was instructed to put into action the monitoring system to detect and gauge a possible fallout on U.S. territory. After the explosion of the nuclear device in China on September 17, last year, an increase in radioactivity was recorded in many states of the country.

Tokyo, March 16, TASS--The new nuclear explosion set off in the atmosphere by China aroused a serious concern in Japan. The KYODO TSUSHIAN news agency points out that the explosion is part of a program for the development of nuclear weapons of China. Fallout is expected in the southern part of the Japanese archipelago--in Kyushu and Shikoku Islands.

BULGARIAN DAILY SCORES PEKING'S SUPPORT OF NEUTRON BOMB

LD091804Y Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, March 9, TASS--Now that it becomes increasingly difficult to the Pentagon and other aggressive, militarist forces to find arguments in their attempts to justify the production of neutron weapons, they get support from the Maoists, writes RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

"The neutron bomb is not so bad", JEN MIN JIH PAO [PEOPLES' DAILY] wrote recently. The Hsinhua agency for its part stated that it fully supports the pronouncements by M. Werner, representative of the CDU-CSU parliamentary group in the Bundestag, who insists on starting the production of the bomb at an earliest date. Peking leaders, the article says, justify their stand by reiterating imperialist circles' inventions about the alleged "Soviet threat". They repeat it over and over again that their "concern" for the destinies of Western Europe which is being threatened by an "aggression" on the part of the Soviet Union makes them approve of the plans to arm NATO with neutron weapons.

The present Chinese leaders continue the Mao Tse-tung's adventuristic foreign-policy course which is dangerous to peace and which is aimed at aggravating the international situation, the newspaper emphasizes. The Maoists regard the provision of NATO troops in Western Europe with neutron weapons as an action which must lead to a deterioration of relations between the countries of the socialist community and West European states. This will increase the danger of a military clash in our continent, which the Maoists has long been dreaming of. They consider that a thermonuclear war involving the Soviet Union and the United States, war in which China would stay inside, will bring them closer to the principal goal of their greatpower policy: Dominance over the entire world.

The newspaper of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party points out that the Maoists, instigating Western politicians and generals to a new and particularly dangerous stage of the arms race, are seeking to push mankind to a thermonuclear catastrophe. This is why all honest people on our planet condemn Peking's provocative course which jeopardizes their basic right: The right to live, RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes in conclusion.

PRC'S FOREIGN POLICY FAILURES IN AFRICA CITED

LD162014Y Moscow in English to Africa 1500 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] When the prime minister of the Chinese State Council, Hua Kuo-feng, addressed the recent session of the National People's Congress, he spoke at length about China's foreign policy. Relations with Africa, he said, have progressed considerably over the past few years. Our observer makes these remarks: What the Chinese premier said about relations with the African countries was clearly wishful thinking. There has been an obvious cut in China's economic aid to Africa, accompanied by frequent failures to meet the financial and economic commitments undertaken.

But the main reason for the growing gulf between Peking and most African countries lies elsewhere: Under the logic of politics, when Peking attacks the Soviet Union, it inevitably alines itself with imperialist powers, with the NATO bloc, South Africa and the reactionary Arab regimes. Everything that goes against the Soviet Union is grist to the Chinese mill. Together with Pretoria, Peking arms and trains groups of UNITA and FNLA operating against the sovereign People's Republic of Angola. In words it supports the people's revolutionary struggle [words indistinct] actions it sides with the Somali aggression against Ethiopia where a profound revolutionary process is unfolding. Over 10 years ago Peking suffered a fiasco in Nigeria where it found itself in one camp with the Biafran secessionists. Two years ago the Maoists suffered a moral and political defeat in Angola in company with South Africa, the United States and their mutual allies. These days Peking is facing a political defeat in the Horn of Africa [words indistinct].

MOVIE DOCUMENTS PRC'S SHIFT FROM FRIENDSHIP TO HOSTILITY

LD161549Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 78 p 5 LD

[M. Georgiyev article: "Concern for China's Fate"]

[Text] A documentary film showing China in historical perspective has been released. It is not an illustration of recent history but portrays the thoughts of senior Soviet movie documentarist Aleksandr Medvedkin on the fate of China's people, for whom he feels profound sympathy.

Thousands of meters of film from the beginning of the century were viewed, and a synthesis which shows the course of the world historical process was created. It is impossible to remain unmoved while viewing the newsreel clips portraying the living conditions of tsarist Russia, China, Cuba and other countries before 1917. Poverty, hunger, illiteracy and exhausting exploitation seem to crush everything living and all consciousness and thought. But mighty forces were maturing in the depths of the broadest people's masses. A gigantic revolutionary explosion thundered over the world in October 1917. The October socialist revolution was not only a fundamental milestone in the destiny of Russia but was also the turning point after which the world could no longer develop as before. In priceless historic footage we see Vladimir Ilich Lenin and examples of his theories arousing lively interest among the working people of different countries. Asia's awakening began under the influence of the revolutionary events in Russia, as can be seen by the example of China. Mao Tse-tung once spoke of the salvos of the October revolution which had brought Marxism-Leninism to China. "Travel the path of the Russians--that was the conclusion," he asserted.

The revolutionary process in China and the Chinese people's resistance to Japanese aggression occurred continuously with the moral and material support and assistance of the first country of socialism. The movie includes unique shots from almost sixty years ago including the first military advisers sent from Soviet Russia at the request of the great revolutionary democrat Sun Yat-sen, who turned for assistance directly to Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Many generations of Soviet people worked and fought in China: Legendary civil war hero Blyukher, politician Borodun, military specialists Cherepanov, Kalyagin, Tabunchenko and many others. Volunteer airman Konstantin Kokkinaki fought in the skies over China. Favorable conditions for the victory of revolutionary forces in China were created as a result of the defeat of Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. The communist party inspired the people to rout the Kuomintang regime, which was supported by U.S. imperialism. The Soviet command gave the CCP's northeast department all the weapons captured from the routed Japanese Kwantung army: 3,700 guns and mortars, 600 tanks, 860 aircraft, 12,000 machineguns, all the warships of the Sungari military flotilla and 680 diverse military supply depots. Soviet specialists helped to form, train and equip an 80,000 member army--the strike force which played the decisive role in routing the counterrevolutionary troops in China.

Once again I recall these words: "...If the Soviet Union had not existed and if Japanese imperialism had not been routed, could we really have triumphed under such circumstances? Of course not!" Mao Tse-tung said this too. Many such words were spoken in the first decade of the PRC's existence. They were pronounced every time new plants, railroad mainlines, bridges and lines of communication were commissioned; when the first tractors and motor vehicles came off the production lines; when powerful turbines generated current; when their first home-produced aircraft took to the skies....

The Soviet Union contributed 24,000 sets of scientific and technical documentation to the PRC. They included plans for 1,400 large enterprises. In the opinion of foreign experts, this documentation would have cost billions of dollars on the world market. The newsreels of those years show how thousands of Soviet specialists worked in China to help it extricate itself from the vise of economic backwardness. They not only helped to create new enterprises but also to train large detachments of national cadres. "The Chinese people will never forget this fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union," Chou En-lai said. The Chinese people will never forget it. Those who are leading China are another matter. A social-chauvinist group, which seeks world hegemony, gained the upper hand at the end of the fifties.

Following the death of Mao and the arrest of his closest comrades, who are now called the "gang of four", China's new leaders did not abandon the pernicious Maoist foreign policy course but, on the contrary, considerably toughened it. They adopted the policy of directly pushing the world toward a new war, seeking allies among imperialist reaction and making continuous attacks on the Soviet Union and world socialism. The policy of creating a "very broad united front of struggle" against the Soviet Union, which includes China's union with imperialism, was advanced at the 11th CCP Congress and confirmed at the session of the recent National People's Congress.

The film which we are discussing was made at the central documentary movie studio and is called "Peking: Concern of Mankind" ["Pekin: Trevoga Vhelovechestva"]. The turn which the Chinese leaders have made away from friendship and fraternity with the socialist community and all the world's progressive forces toward alliance with imperialism inspires legitimate concern for the fate of the Chinese people and the fate of socialism in China.

# ITALIAN LEADER MORO'S KIDNAPING IN ROME REPORTED

## Italian Interior Ministry Cited

LD161158Y Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Rome, March 16 TASS--Italian Ministry of the Interior said that unidentified persons kidnapped today leader of the National Council of the ruling Christian-Democratic Party, former Prime Minister of Italy Aldo Moro. Five bodyguards of Aldo Moro were killed in the exchange of fire with the kidnappers.

## Call for General Strike

LD162116Y Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Rome, March 16, TASS--Tens of thousands residents of Italy's capital today gathered for a meeting, held in the centre of Rome, to express a resolute protest against designs of reaction which heightens in Italy an atmosphere of fear and tension. This morning a group of extremists kidnapped Aldo Moro, a prominent politician of the country, chairman of the National Council of the Christian-Democratic Party.

The meeting of the democratic public of the capital was held within the framework of a national strike, declared at the call of the United Trade Union Federation of Italy (SGIL, CISL and UIL). All labour and business life of Italy stopped from 11a.m. to 24.p.m.

Speaking at the meeting were general secretaries of three biggest trade union organizations of the country--SGIL, CISL and UIL. Present at the meeting were leaders of antifascist parties and organizations of Italy.

The speakers called upon the progressive public of the country to rebuff the attempts to prevent changes in the political arena of the country and to discredit the left forces. To protect democracy from designs of reaction, they noted, is one of the basic objectives of the newly formed government, which should show its efficiency.

Such mass manifestations are being held today in all major towns of Italy.

## Reactionary Provocation

LD161522Y Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

["A Dangerous Provocation"]

[Text] Rome, March 16 TASS--TASS correspondent V. Malyshev reports: The forces of reaction in Italy have committed a new dangerous provocation. This morning a group of unknown persons kidnapped Aldo Moro, chairman of the National Council of the Christian Democratic Party, former chairman of the Council of Ministers. In one of the city's main areas the bandits opened fire at his car and the car carrying his bodyguards. Five armed bodyguards were killed. Aldo Moro was seized and taken away in an unknown direction.

The abduction took place shortly before the commencement of important debates in the Italian Parliament on confidence in the new government. The session of Parliament was postponed. The Council of Ministers gathered for an emergency meeting.

Aldo Moro's abduction is regarded here as a most dangerous provocation by forces of reaction intended to fan the atmosphere of tension and violence in the country, as an attempt to impede changes in the country's political arena. The Italian Parliament was to discuss today the important question of forming a new parliamentary majority, including the Italian Communist Party, that was to take direct part in policial guidance of the state for the first time in the past thirty years.

This crime of the reaction has started a wave of anger and indignation by Italian working people and the democratic public. A general strike was called throughout Italy today on the call of the biggest trade union association of the country, the United Federation of Trade Unions - the SGIL, CISL and UI. The trade unions have called on Italian working people to go out into the streets and squares of the country's cities to voice a strong protest against the provocations of the reaction, against attempts by right-wing forces to aggravate the situation in Italy and frustrate the creation of a new national political leadership.

A statement issued by the trade unions describes the abduction as an attempt to create an atmosphere of tension so as to prevent the implementation of the political, economic and social measures that are necessary for overcoming the serious crisis now experienced by Italy. The democratic parties and trade unions have announced the holding of a mass public meeting in Rome today.

In connection with the abduction of Aldo Moro the President of Italy Giovanni Leone called on the country's population to remain calm. He gave assurances that the authorities will take "all the necessary measures" in connection with this provocation, that he described as "an extremely serious challenge to the state."

## Rightwing Forces Blamed

LD162220Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] [Report from Rome Correspondent Valeriy Prosakov] The armed attack on Aldo Moro, president of the Christian Democratic Party, is part of a carefully devised plan to eliminate the republican system in Italy. This is the conclusion reached by the country's democratic forces analyzing today's events in Rome. Two cars, in one was Aldo Moro, his chauffeur and bodyguard and in the other were three more bodyguards, were stopped at 0900 today at a crossroads not far from the politician's house. Four men in Italian Air Force uniforms immediately began to fire on the cars with automatic weapons, and the bodyguards did not even have time to fire in return. Four of them were killed on the spot and the fifth was gravely wounded. After seizing Aldo Moro the bandits fled in an unknown direction.

The Italian news agency has circulated a report saying that they do not belong to a leftist group. This was an attempt to worsen the country's political situation in the interests of reactionary, antidemocratic forces. The crime was committed at the very moment when the Italian Parliament was to finally sum up the government crisis and confirm the composition and program of the new cabinet. For the first time in 30 years, the Communist Party has entered the parliamentary majority which should control the government's activity. The leadership of the Christian Democrats, Italy's major bourgeois party, soberly appraising the country's situation took this step despite intense opposition both from internal rightwing and conservative forces and from international reaction.

Can it be considered a coincidence that it was the leader of this party who was subjected to an armed attack? The Italian working class answers this political crime by closing its ranks. In response to an appeal by the country's federation of trades unions, a general protest strike has been called in Italy. The leftwing parties are calling for the masses to increase their vigilance. The struggle against political crime, they declare, should be waged not with the aid of emergency laws, which would only limit the working people's rights, but by strengthening the republican system and the effective participation of all truly democratic forces in running the state.

PCI Statement

LD161720Y Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] The Press and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] has circulated a statement which says that this is a large-scale plot by forces that employ Nazi methods. The aim of those who organized and carried out this crime, the statement says, is to impede efforts directed at saving and renovating Italy. The Italian Communist Party called on all communists, all working people and democrats to resolutely rebuff the intrigues by right-wing reactionary forces.

NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT RECEIVES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

LD162120Y Moscow TASS in English 2053 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Rome, March 16, TASS--The Chamber of Deputies of Italy's Parliament today gave a vote of confidence in the new government of the country formed out of representatives of the Christian-Democratic Party. The vote of confidence was given by deputies from five political parties: Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans, deputies from the Italian Communist Party. Neofascists and representatives of the right-wing Liberal Party were against. Thus, for the first time in the past 30 years a parliamentary majority was formed with the participation of communists.

FRENCH LEFT MAKES DECLARATION OF INTENT IF VICTORIOUS

LD161405Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Paris, 14 March TASS--A meeting of the leaders of the three leftwing parties--the French Communist Party [PCF], the Socialist Party and the Left Radical Movement--has taken place in Paris. It was organized at the suggestion of the PCF to coordinate their actions on the eve of the second round of elections to the French National Assembly scheduled for 19 March.

A declaration was approved at the meeting on further cooperation and on the left forces' government program in the event of their election victory.

The three leftwing parties announced the mutual withdrawal of candidates before the second round in favor of the candidate who won the greatest number of votes in the first round.

The leftwing parties, the document stresses, pledge in the event of an election victory to continue to update the 1972 Joint Government Program.

The main task of the new government which representatives of the leftwing forces will form in this event, the declaration notes, will be to satisfy the legitimate desires of the French working people and to insure necessary improvement in their living conditions. Together with the trade unions the government will examine measures to improve working conditions, eliminate discrimination against women, young people and foreign workers in production, increase employment and alleviate the position of agricultural workers.

With the aim of financing this program, the declaration points out, the government of the leftwing forces will nationalize banks and a number of industrial associations and will introduce taxes on large fortunes and industrial capital.

In the field of international relations initiatives will aim to strengthen the country's independence, expand cooperation with other countries and secure general disarmament.

RESULTS OF SECOND ROUND OF FRENCH POLL UNPREDICTABLE

LD161135Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 Mar 78 p 3 LD

[Correspondent Ye. Shulyukin dispatch: "Results of the First Round"]

[Text] Paris, 13 March--The first round of elections to the National Assembly were held in France yesterday. Taking into account the acuteness of the social contradictions in the country the elections have assumed important political significance. The voting was preceded by a long and embittered election campaign. Some 4,268 candidates were contending for 941 seats in parliament.

Official figures on the first round results were published at noon today. These figures apply to 490 of the 491 constituencies. The votes were distributed as follows: The parties of the ruling coalition polled a total of 46.5 percent of the votes, the Rally for the Republic taking first place in terms of the number of votes, with 22.6 percent. The opposition parties of the Alliance of Left Forces (Communists, Socialists and Left Radicals) received 45.1 percent of the votes. The remaining votes are distributed among various minor groupings.

The results of the first round of the elections are of important political significance. However, they do not yet determine the future composition of parliament insofar as only 63 deputies of the 491 were elected Sunday. All the remaining seats in the National Assembly will be put to the vote again in the second round scheduled for 19 March.

The Politburo of the French Communist Party [PCF] has sent letters to the leadership of the Socialist Party and of the Left Radicals Movement in which it proposes the pooling of efforts to insure victory at the second round. "The results of the first round of the parliamentary elections show," these letters state: "that favorable conditions exist for a victory of the left forces if they arrive at the second round united." The PCF Politburo proposed that its partners meet this afternoon at summit level to reach an understanding on a precise and unifying agreement on a joint program and on mutual support during the second round of voting. Since this morning the leading organs of the three left parties have been discussing the situation that has taken shape.

The first round results are today the focus of attention for the entire French public. The bourgeois newspapers are trying to reassure their readers with arguments to the effect that nothing, they say, has yet been lost. The final word rests with round two. [paragraph continues]

But at the same time they cannot fail to note that many voters have expressed dissatisfaction with the government's present economic course. Taking into account the distinctive features of the majority system which exists in the country, no one can predict the outcome of the second round of voting and the new distribution of seats in the National Assembly.

SOVIET TRADE OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON TIES WITH SPAIN

LD161535Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 15 Mar 78 p 3 LD

[Text] The second joint session of the Soviet-Spanish and Spanish-Soviet committees for promoting trade development took place in Madrid recently. Commenting on the results of the session, B.A. Borisov, chairman of the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry Presidium and head of the Soviet delegation, told a SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA correspondent the following: The holding of the session reflects the desire of the two countries' business circles to develop trade, economic, scientific, and technical relations in the spirit of the final act of the all-European conference at Helsinki. The sides have reached agreement on regular exchanges of information on these questions, trips by delegations, and the organization of joint conferences, the holding of exhibitions and fairs, and cooperation in other spheres.

As was noted at the session, trade and economic relations between the USSR and Spain have been developing successfully, especially since the establishment of diplomatic relations. The range of goods being supplied on a reciprocal basis is expanding, the number of deals concluded is increasing, and business links are growing stronger.

The Soviet-Spanish joint stock company, which engages in the servicing and repair of cargo and fishing ships in addition to fishing and also participates in various commercial operations, has earned a solid reputation. Each year the company services about 2,000 Soviet ships which arrive in Spanish ports.

Reciprocal commodity turnover, which is increasing with each passing year, serves as evidence of the favorable development of trade. Whereas in 1970 this turnover amounted to only R13.2 million, it reached about R240 million last year, according to preliminary figures. Spain purchases from the Soviet Union raw materials that it requires--petroleum, diesel fuel, coal, asbestos, synthetic rubber, cotton and other commodities. Recent purchases in the USSR of metal-working machine tools, forging and pressing equipment and also mining equipment, bearings and tractors have assumed a stable nature. In 1977 alone, the Traktoroeksport Association delivered 1,000 tractors of various types to Spain, which is twice as many as in 1976. In the opinion of Spanish specialists, the Soviet machines have proved themselves well. They suit the country's natural conditions and the requirements of the country's economy. Clocks, watches, cameras, musical instruments and other consumer goods bearing the stamp "made in the USSR" are also popular in Spain.

Spanish exports to the Soviet Union are constantly increasing too. Among the main goods being purchased by our country are rolled ferrous metals, leather, footwear, barley, olive oil and wine. Possibilities exist for broadening deliveries of industrial output to the Soviet Union. In particular, the first refrigerated trawler has been purchased in Spain. A contract has been concluded for the delivery of a complete set of equipment to the USSR for the production of manganese dioxide. There are also other examples of mutually advantageous deals. In the opinion of the committees, the volume of reciprocal trade still does not tally with the existing possibilities. The USSR is prepared to increase exports of machinery, equipment and other items.

In return, Spanish businessmen are interested in increasing deliveries of machine tools, citrus fruits, wine, and products from the textile and sewn-goods industries. In a word, Soviet-Spanish trade has favorable prospects, the development of which is being promoted, in particular, by the participation of the two countries in various exhibitions and fairs.

In 1976 at the Barcelona International Fair, a national exhibition by our country was organized for the first time and was visited by about 500,000 people. Various contracts were concluded with many of the 23 Soviet associations which participated in the exhibition. In their turn, Spanish firms have participated in a number of international exhibitions which were held last year in the Soviet capital. The holding of a wholly Spanish exhibition in Moscow and also the organization of exhibitions by Soviet foreign trade associations in Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao and Zaragoza are scheduled this year.

The activity of the agencies of the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry in Spain is promoting the further expansion of trade, economic, scientific and technical ties between the two countries. And the higher council of Spain's official Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Navigation intends to open a similar office in Moscow.

## CDU/CSU POLICY TOWARD USSR WOULD 'BODE NOTHING GOOD'

LD140953Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 11, 10 Mar 78 pp 8-9 LD

[Yu. Krasnoyarov article: "The FRG: The 'Considerations' of an Inflamed Mind"]

[Text] The West German opposition in the form of the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] and the Christian Social Union [CSU] has long been trying to give the impression that it is changing its ways. . This refers not only to the arena of the internal political struggle, where the rightwing bloc is preparing to give battle to the ruling coalition in the series of land elections to be held from next June. CDU/CSU representatives also willingly set out on trips abroad. Irrespective of the results of these trips and the talks which take place, the press which favors the opposition parties invariably reports: abroad, "making a sober evaluation, they are trying to enter into contact with those parties and political figures whose return to government cannot be excluded."

If CDU and CSU politicians get satisfaction out of praising themselves in their own newspapers, nobody will hold it against them. Of course, nobody has anything against talks and meetings with representatives of the opposition. But newspaper articles are not enough to command respect and trust, particularly in the international arena. Above all, a concrete policy is needed. It is necessary for the CDU/CSU to move from repetitions of Adenauer period policies to the formulation of a new policy answering the spirit of the times and the genuine interests of the FRG itself. No such evidence, however, can be seen. On the contrary. At the end of February the newspaper Frankfurter ALLGEMEINE published a document under the heading "considerations in CDU/CSU government policy with respect to the Soviet Union." One is unwilling to believe that the document reflects the point of view of all currents in the opposition. Various opinions exist in the CDU/CSU and a struggle of views is taking place. However, this opus was composed by a whole commission consisting of Bundestag deputies. So we are dealing not simply with a "working" paper or a rough draft, but with a document on which the opposition has set, so to speak, its seal of quality.

The policy of a federal government headed by the CDU/CSU with respect to the Soviet Union, the authors of the document say, will differ from the "Ostpolitik" of the government of W. Brandt, W. Scheel, H. Schmidt and H.D. Genscher in that it will be more "realistic, simple and balanced." How will this be expressed? First, a CDU/CSU government, if it comes to power, will strive more persistently for the "restoration of Germany's national unity within the framework of a united free Europe," that is, swallowing up the GDR and "liberating Europeans to the east of the Iron Curtain." Second, it will make the Soviet Union admit that West Berlin belongs to the FRG. We will not waste time retelling everything that was written to supplement or substantiate these strategic aims. There are appeals for interference in the GDR's internal affairs, demands for an increase in NATO's might, and much more. For the sake of justice only one thing must be mentioned. The CDU and CSU swear and vow on every page of their document that they propose to achieve the goals indicated by peaceful means alone. If they mean this seriously, then we are apparently dealing with simpletons in politics. If they mean it to deceive, then it is hard to describe such designs as anything other than criminal in relation to their people and the peoples of other European countries.

The truth was and is that you cannot swallow up the GDR, attach West Berlin to the FRG and "liberate Europeans to the east of the Iron Curtain," that is, eliminate socialism in Europe, by "peaceful means." These are revanchist plans to carve up Europe again and revise the results of World War II. This is a new edition of the concepts of "Drang nach Osten," which are well known to everyone. To think about implementing them is to think about war. In the last war many supporters of expansion toward the East managed to win themselves a yard or two of "Eastern land," this time they have every likelihood of finding external peace in their own homes, without leaving the FRG. This is what any resolution of the "open" German question, which gives revanchists in the FRG no peace, would come to. On this point there is no need to deceive yourself or others. Anyone who desires the good of the FRG and its people must not bear malice against the neighboring peoples and states.

That is how things are with respect to the major, strategic "considerations" set out in the document of CDU/CSU "experts." Apart from this there are also concrete considerations on how to conduct matters in the sphere of bilateral relations with the Soviet Union. The CDU/CSU "wise men," who are far removed from real politics, have not of course accomplished any great things here, nor could they, by virtue of lack of competence. But some proposals have nevertheless seen the light of day.

For the steady development of economic ties between the USSR and the FRG it is necessary, it seems, to achieve changes in Soviet policy. What changes? "As long as the Soviet Union clings to its policy of complete hostility to capitalism (?!) and continues to increase its offensive potential by increasing arms (?!), opportunities for economic cooperation will suffer." The meaning of this brazen statement is clear. The Soviet Union must adjust its foreign policy and defense policy in a way that suits the gentlemen from the CDU/CSU. Then they will calmly prepare for expansion to the East and arm themselves. And meanwhile, as a favor, they will carry out trade with the Soviet Union, and even then, as is sometimes heard in the FRG, at noncompetitive prices, referring to the so-called "unsurpassed" quality of their products.

The Soviet Union does not trade in policy. It has always had and will have enough foreign trade partners. The gentlemen from the CDU/CSU should not miscalculate. Their calculation, incidentally, would work out expensively for the West German national economy.

The other "valuable ideas" of the documents' authors go on in the same vein. They have thought up a whole system of agreements which the FRG would condescend to conclude with the Soviet Union, if of course Moscow conducts itself "suitably." For instance, why not sign an agreement with the FRG on "freedom of movement and the free exchange of ideas, information and opinions in Europe," or on the resettlement of all Soviet citizens of German nationality in the FRG, or on some international dissemination of information. The program of agreements mentioned is good in every way but one. The Soviet Union feels no need to conclude such agreements with the FRG. Most likely the authors of the proposals mentioned would have to carry out the planned talks with themselves.

Publishing the CDU/CSU "considerations, the newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE complained about the assertions of prominent Social Democrats to the effect that in the event of a return to power by the CDU/CSU the policy of detente might be threatened. We will not interfere in interparty disputes. This is an internal dialog. In general it must be noted that the policy of detente is a far broader concept than it is made out to be by certain figures, and the world is big enough for West Germany. Detente began and developed initially without the FRG and in spite of the FRG. Bonn affiliated itself to it after feeling the danger of being in international isolation. Attempts to implement the political designs of the CDU/CSU factions commission bode nothing good for the FRG. Let us hope that this is clearly enough understood in the FRG.

UK CP CALLS FOR UNITY OF ACTION IN CRITICAL PERIOD

LD162154Y Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] London, March 16, TASS--The Communist Party of Great Britain has called for unity of action of all those who strive to ensure Britain's advance to social progress. An open letter to the working class movement, signed by General Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain Gordon McLennan, and distributed here today, stresses that Britain is now living through a critical period. Unemployment has reached huge proportions, the industry is in the grip of depression, the living standards of the population have gone down, social cuts have been made. But meanwhile billions of pounds of sterling are spent for military purposes. In the leadership of the country calls are being made that the NATO countries should make the neutron bomb operational. The racist parties and organizations, like the National Front noticeably stepped up their activities. There is now the danger that the next general elections might put in power the most reactionary conservative government in many decades.

In these conditions the British Communists offer for consideration of activists of the Labour Party, trade union, cooperative movement a concrete program of measures for joint struggle. They stress the need of the earliest elimination of unemployment through bigger investments into the economy and allocations for social needs. The working class movement of the country, the letter points out, should also head the struggle against racism, for prohibition of the provocative marches of the National Front in foreign policy. The Communist Party of Great Britain calls for efforts towards elimination of the nuclear bases, conclusion of an international agreement on prohibition of nuclear weapons, a ban on the neutron bomb, a radical cut in military expenditures.

CONTINUING MATERIAL ON ISRAELI ACTIONS IN LEBANON

Text of Zhukov Item

LD171015Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 78 p 5 LD

[Commentary by political observer Yuriy Zhukov on a series of reports under the general heading: "Israel's Aggression Against Lebanon"]

[Text] So, Israel has mounted new and large-scale aggression on the territory of south Lebanon. Its purpose, as the Israeli parliament stated with shameless candor in a reolution the previous day, is to mount a "ruthless struggle" against the Palestinians, to rout the PLO, which is one of the leading detachments of the Arab national liberation movement, and physically destroy its personalities.

The Israeli aggressors are using their favorite tactics again: to launch major hostilities, using as a pretext any incident--the inevitable consequence of the protracted and ever-growing tension created by Israel's rejection of an all-embracing peace settlement--and to fight their enemies one by one.

The massive scale of the military actions, which involve tens of thousands of troops, tank formations, the navy and the air force, gives the organizers of the aggression away. It would have been impossible to organize such an operation in 2 or 3 days--obviously it has been a long time in preparation.

This is the first conclusion the news suggests. The facts show that the reprisal against the long-suffering Palestinians was prepared in advance.

Second, the initial reactions from Washington convincingly show that this reprisal was undertaken with the knowledge and blessing of Israel's American allies and patrons. It was no accident that a White House spokesman stated that Israel's attack on south Lebanon "was not unexpected" as far as the U.S. administration was concerned.

And how! In fact Israeli Defense Minister Weizman had only just been there to hold talks on increasing supplies of arms to Israel and on other military questions. And it is certainly no secret that Palestinians are currently being killed by American shells, bombs and bullets fired by American tanks, ships and aircraft, while the American leaders watch the carnage without a word of condemnation against Israel!

Third, the facts indicate that the Israeli military's effrontery and self-confidence were increased by the fact that Egyptian President as-Sadat made a separate deal with the aggressors, to the detriment of the vital interests of the Arab nation, and conceded one position after another without getting anything in return. As-Sadat actually renounced the demand for the creation of a Palestinian state; he ignored the PLO and was even prepared to concede Arab territories to Israel. The aggressor's only response to all these unilateral concessions was to toughen his positions.

The Soviet public stigmatizes the Israeli aggressors and resolutely demands an end to the bloody carnage and the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the territory of south Lebanon. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed when he received Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, on 9 March, "The Soviet Union is constantly on the side of and will continue to be on the side of the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine who are steadfastly waging a struggle for their freedom and national independence."

The marauding Israeli aggressors must realize, before it is too late, that their dangerous adventure will ultimately rebound on their own designs. They cannot raid other people's territories in broad daylight with impunity.

## Cairo-Tel Aviv Axis

LD1615Z2Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1100 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] In connection with the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, Radio Moscow commentator Viktor Glazunov has prepared this analysis:

Washington knew in advance about the preparations for this act of aggression. The Israeli premier himself informed Washington about it. The U.S. secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, has admitted it now. And yet nothing was done to stop the aggressor. More than that, during the hours when the aggressor was poised for a strike on Lebanon, a State Department spokesman was talking at a news conference in Washington about Israel's legitimate interest to insure its security. Was this not the blessing of the crime to be committed?

And did not Israel strike out from land, sea and air? Whole armored units were moved in along with heavy artillery, bombers and mechanized infantry units, totaling 35,000 men. This was a thoroughly prepared action, which only needed a pretext. Bombings were made against Lebanese cities and towns, including Beirut, and against camps of Palestinian refugees. Correspondents report the death of hundreds of civilians, including women, children and old people. Thousands more were left homeless. We shall not withdraw from southern Lebanon until tranquillity has been established there, declared the Israeli defense minister, Ezer Weizman. The minister apparently means a graveyard tranquillity. The idea, he said, was to create along the Israeli border, on Lebanese territory, a security belt on which there would not be a single Palestinian. This is a genocide operation, taking into account the fact that the Israeli parliament decided a few days ago to wage a war to destroy Palestinians.

All this is being done under the pretext of ensuring security for Israel, for the sake of which a whole nation is doomed to destruction, for the sake of which the sovereignty and security of Lebanon are trampled.

It may be assumed that the Israeli aggression against Lebanon will open the eyes of many people about the true meaning of the Cairo-Tel Aviv axis. The people who warned that Cairo's flirtation with Tel Aviv would only make the aggressors more brazen have been proved right. Having ensured safety for itself on the Egyptian front, the Israeli aggressor has decided to act more vigorously against other Arab countries. First of all a decision has been made to put an end to the Palestinian question, using a method borrowed from Hitler's practice of depopulating whole regions.

After the attack on it, Lebanon made a complaint at the United Nations. Another complaint came from the Arab nations' league. The UN secretary general, Dr Kurt Waldheim, has expressed profound concern over the new act of aggression by Israel. The flames of war which Israel started in southern Lebanon may at any moment engulf the whole of the Middle East region. The aggressor must be brought to order.

In the light of events of the past few days it becomes even more obvious how necessary it is to end as soon as possible all the consequences of the Israeli aggression against Arab peoples. Without this there can be no genuine peace in the Middle East, and to reach peace there are no separate paths. There is only one path of a comprehensive settlement, with due account for the interests of all sides, including the Palestinians.

The Soviet Union has been championing and still champions such a settlement.

## Israel's Long-Term Goals

LD161436Y Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

["For an End to Aggression"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 16 TASS--The Israeli forces that yesterday invaded Lebanese territory seized practically the entire southern part of the country, a zone some 100 kilometers long and from five to 20 kilometers broad. About 900 square kilometers or approximately a tenth part of the entire Lebanese territory were placed under Israeli occupation.

Thousands of Lebanese civilians fell victim to the gangster operations of the Israeli military, armed to the teeth with American-made weapons. As a result of barbarous bombings and artillery shelling, homes, schools and hospitals were demolished. Even the Washington POST acknowledged that the Israeli Air Force had bombed civilian targets from Port Tyre to Ad-Damur. A London TIMES correspondent, who had been in Ad-Damur after the raids of the Israeli air pirates, reported that the town had been completely destroyed. Heavy bombers struck at the southern suburbs of the Lebanese capital, where there have never been nor are there any military objectives. Heaps of ruins under which women, children and old men are buried was all that remained on the site of housing development consisting of small one or two-floor buildings.

in English 1107 GMT 17 March said: "The barbarous Israeli bombings and shelling forced civilians to flee from their homes in search of shelter. Streams of refugees, their number now reaching 50,000, have congested the country's roads."]

Throughout last night fierce clashes with Israeli troops continued in the areas of Bint Jubayl, Al-'Urqub, At-Tayyibah, Israeli planes dropping illuminating flares, corrected the artillery fire. After dawn, the districts of Tyre, Arab Salima, Arnun and Hardali were shelled and struck from the air.

Detachments of the Palestine resistance movement and the Lebanese national patriotic forces put up stubborn resistance to the aggressor. According to Palestinian news media, the invaders lost over 300 men in killed or wounded. A large number of Israeli tanks and armoured carriers were destroyed.

Developments show that Israel strives for long-term occupation of Lebanese territories to inflict the biggest possible damage to the Palestine resistance movement. Israeli Premier Begin, speaking at a press conference yesterday, clearly intimated that Tel Aviv was not going to withdraw from seized Lebanese territory.

Israel has long waited for a pretext for aggression in south Lebanon and for striking a blow at the Palestine resistance movement. After the war of 1973, which demolished the myth of Israeli invulnerability, Tel Aviv did not dare to take such an action for a long time.

Aggression has now become possible as a result of the actions of Egypt's President as-Sadat, who took to the road of separate talks with Israel, factually withdrew from the struggle against Israeli aggression, split the united front of Arab states, weakened their position in the struggle against Tel Aviv's expansionist designs. It was not without reason that the Paris LE MATIN said that Israel could concentrate more troops on the northern frontier for aggression against Lebanon since it was confident of the security of its rear echelons from Egypt's side. Another Paris newspaper LES ECHOS, remarks that such large-scale operation by Israeli troops could not have been prepared in the three days following the incident near Tel Aviv, where a detachment of Palestinian commandos clashed with Israeli armed units. It is clear that they were planned and thoroughly concerted with Tel Aviv's main patron, the United States. After this, the Israeli generals waited only for a pretext.

This has not been Tel Aviv's first piratical assault on neighbouring Arab countries, and each time thousands of absolutely innocent civilians are being killed by Israeli bombs and shells. Towns and villages are turned into ruins. Israel was the main tool of implementation of the imperialist plans in the Middle East in the aggressions of 1956 and 1967. Behind Israel's aggressive actions against the Arabs has been and still is the desire to strike a blow on the Arab national-liberation movement, to weaken the progressive forces and regimes in the region.

Israel's brazen attack on a sovereign state sparked off a broad wave of protests throughout the world. Demands are voiced everywhere for an immediate end to Israeli aggression and the withdrawal of the occupation troops from the southern district of Lebanon.

Yasir 'Arafat, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, called upon all heads of Arab states to take steps for putting an end to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The purpose of Tel Aviv's military action, he emphasised, is the physical annihilation of the Palestinian people.

Peking's Mideast Stand

LD161526Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1130 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] The aggressors have struck once again in the Middle East. American-armed Israeli forces rolled into Lebanon across the length of the border to occupy the southern part of the country. Our news analyst, Sergey Malin, writes:

The motive Israel has given for the aggression is the need to insure security. The latter is presented as retaliation to Palestine guerrilla action a few days ago. The facts, however, tell a different tale. They indicate the invasion of southern Lebanon is a thoroughly planned operation calculated to wipe out the Palestine resistance movement and to perpetuate Israeli domination on illegally seized Arab territory.

It is quite apparent that it is impossible to mount an operation involving thousands of troops, armor and air contingents in a space of 2 or 3 days. The opinion in the Arab countries is that the seizure of southern Lebanon and the extermination of the Palestinians based there was an action prepared by Israel for quite some time and that Israel merely seized upon an excuse for another act of aggression against the Arab world.

It is furthermore apparent that the Israeli aggressors would never have dared defy world public opinion so brazenly had it not been for strong outside support, the support of its long-time allies, the American imperialists.

A spokesman for the White House stated that the Israeli strike into southern Lebanon was not unexpected for the United States administration. The aggressors were also abetted by the defeatist policy of Egypt's President Anwar as-Sadat, who agreed to a series of one-sided concessions to the Israeli invaders. Specifically he went back on the demand for a Palestine state to all practical purposes, and he denied recognition to the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

No doubt the aggressors have support in other quarters as well. Peking's Middle East stand is marked for its cynicism. Though it assures the Arab peoples of support for their just cause, it has never once said a word in support of the legitimate right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination. A few years ago the Peking leaders asked American Senator Henry Jackson to deliver a message to the Israeli leaders saying Peking wanted to see Israel become a powerful state. The message was assessed to be open support of the aggressors at the time.

More recently Peking has viewed with approval the separate deals struck up by President as-Sadat, something the Peking leaders candidly told Foreign Minister Donald Jameison of Canada when he visited China, caring little that those deals undermine the unity of the Arab world and did no one but the Israeli aggressors any good.

Moreover, Peking has been hinting it may soon extend diplomatic recognition to Israel, to the latter's elation and indignation of the Arab world as stated a few days ago in the AN-NAHAR in Beirut.

As the pieces of the puzzle fall into place the picture that emerges is grim indeed. There is apparently a broad conspiracy against the Arab nations. The plotters are the Israeli aggressors and the American imperialists, the Arab capitulationists and the Peking leadership. It is they who will be held responsible.

## World Condemnation

LD161642Y Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 16, TASS--The world public wrathfully condemns the latest and the biggest ever Israeli aggression against sovereign Lebanon. This aggression, notes the Libyan national information agency, became possible only owing to the position of the United States and some other Western states that are allies of Tel Aviv.

At a press conference in Washington, member of the National Council of Palestine H. Hussayni sharply criticised the U.S. administration's policy of patronising the aggressor. Tel Aviv, he said, using the favourable attitude and tremendous financial and military support of the United States, frustrates with impunity all efforts directed at the search of a just peace settlement in the Middle East.

Syria's foreign minister, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, sent a message to the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat, in which he assured the Arab people of Palestine that Syria, like in the past, will constantly side with the Palestinian revolution. A Jordanian Government spokesman urged all states in the world to take measures to curb the Israeli aggressor which is rudely flouting norms of international law and principles of the United Nations Charter.

A protest against Tel Aviv's aggression was voiced by Iraq's minister of information Sa'ud Hammudi who stated that Israel's criminal action is a direct result of the capitulatory policy of the Egyptian president, who embarked on the course of collusion with Israel.

In the Libyan capital the Standing Secretariat of the All-Arab People's Congress has called on all progressive Arab states to unite their efforts to repulse the Zionist aggression, to frustrate the imperialist plans of liquidating the Palestinian resistance movement and establishing in the Middle East the domination of the imperialist monopolies, the Israeli military and the Arab reaction.

It is noted in a statement issued by the Tunisian Government that the intrusion of the Israeli aggressors into southern Lebanon seriously threatens peace and security in the Middle East.

In a message of solidarity to the president of Lebanon, Ilyas Sarkis, and the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat, the president of Algeria, Houari Boumediene, stressed that the obtaining situation calls for the unification of the efforts of all Arab countries for struggle against the common enemy.

King Khalid of Saudi Arabia described the Israeli aggression in Lebanon as outrageous.

An official statement by the Sudanese Foreign Ministry also emphasizes that the Israeli intrusion threatens to develop into a new destructive war in the Middle East. A similar viewpoint was expressed by the Government of Pakistan, which placed on Israel all responsibility for the continuing tension in the Middle East.

A number of public organizations and the press in Cyprus condemned Israel's perfidious attacks on the Palestinians and stated ardent support for the just and heroic struggle by the Arab people of Palestine.

The governments of Norway and Italy have expressed profound anxiety in connection with Israel's aggressive actions against Lebanon.

Even in those countries whose official circles are in no hurry to condemn Tel Aviv's provocation most of the press voices a negative attitude to Israel's provocative actions. On the whole, the British press condemns the intrusion of Israeli troops into the territory of southern Lebanon, noting the tragic consequences of this step both for Israel and for the cause of peace in the entire region. The London TIMES describes the criminal action of the Israeli authorities as provocative.

The French LES ECHOS voiced the opinion that Israel had prepared for the present operation in advance and was only waiting for a pretext to start it.

What is happening in Lebanon now is not a local conflict but a pre-planned blow at the Arab national liberation movement, at the very possibility of achieving a just Middle East settlement.

The Soviet Union, it is said in today's TASS statement, strongly condemns Israel's armed intrusion into Lebanon and calls on all those who treasure peace to unite their efforts so that the Israeli aggression would be ended and its troops immediately withdrawn from the territory of Lebanon. The statement stresses that the entire responsibility for the dangerous consequences of this new, drastic aggravation of the situation in the Middle East rests with the Government of Israel.

## Israeli Casualties

ID170852Y Moscow TASS in English 0728 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, March 17, TASS--The Israeli troops that staged the aggression against Lebanon are encountering an increasingly stout resistance of the Palestinians' detachments and Lebanese national-patriotic forces; the aggressor sustained big losses in manpower and materiel.

According to reports of the Palestinian command, more than 350 Israeli officers and men are killed or wounded, a large number of tanks and armoured personnel carriers were destroyed, and one aircraft shot down. In a number of sectors of the front, detachments of the Palestinian resistance movement and national-patriotic forces stopped the enemy's advance.

EGYPTIAN PAPER TRIES TO DISTORT USSR'S STAND

LD162122Y Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 16, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Kulik writes: The Cairo AL-AKHBAR today came out with a report so absurd that it can only cause a reader's puzzled smile. But after pondering on this report, one realises that this is no laughing matter, for this is really a serious political action taken by a newspaper that is close to the Egyptian ruling circles. By this awkward manoeuvre it seeks to take away the attention of the Arab public from the unsavoury stand of its own government.

The newspaper AL-AKHBAR issued a statement alleging that Moscow has no concern for the Palestinians. And this statement, moreover, was ascribed to none other than the Soviet Union's ambassador in Lebanon.

It can hardly be surmised that AL-AKHBAR's editors are unaware of the Soviet Union's principled stand on the Palestinian question. This stand was confirmed again when the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasir 'Arafat, was staying in Moscow. Immediately upon the conclusion of Yasir 'Arafat's visit, the Palestinian news agency WAFA pointed out once more that the Soviet Union renders in practice a firm support to the struggle of the Palestinians and the entire Arab world against imperialism and reactionary Arab forces in the Middle East. Trying in vain to neutralize somewhat the broad political response that was caused in the Arab world by the results of Yasir 'Arafat's talk in Moscow, AL-AKHBAR made an awkward attempt to distort the Soviet Union's stand on the Palestine issue, to pass the Palestinians' friends for their enemies.

Meanwhile, the TASS statement of March 16 stresses that the USSR condemns resolutely the armed invasion of Lebanon by Israel and calls upon all who cherish peace to join their efforts so that the Israeli aggression be ended and Israel's troops be immediately withdrawn from Lebanon's territory.

The insinuators from AL-AKHBAR were clearly acting on the principle of placing the blame where it does not belong. It is precisely the Egyptian leadership that took of late the road of betrayal of the interests of the Palestinian Arab people. As the American New York TIMES admitted, Cairo declared a cold war on the Palestinians and is carrying the matters toward going back on the recognition of the PLO as the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people. Several hours before the start of Israel's current invasion of Lebanon, As-Sadat was raging against the PLO, thus untying the hands of the aggressor and showing to the whole world that he, indeed, is not at all concerned with the Palestinians' interests.

The talk and manoeuvres around the Egyptian-Israeli separate talks were and remain the screen to cover up the continuation of Tel Aviv's aggressive actions against Arab countires, Israel's neighbours.

ISRAELI COMMUNIST ON ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN-U.S. PLANS

LD151143Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Mar 78 p 3 LD

[Article by Ruth Lubitch, member of the Communist Party of Israel Central Committee Political Bureau: "Only on the Basis of Justice"]

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv--The ballyhoo has died down. The red carpet has been rolled up. The television cameras have been turned off. The people have also calmed down after the events which came so suddenly, and they are now capable of evaluating more realistically what is happening.

Indeed, only 3 months ago Egyptian President as-Sadat's "initiative" was announced with unusual pomp. In full sight of everyone he exchanged flashing smiles, handshakes and embraces with Begin and Dayan, which no one could have even imagined previously.

And today Dayan says: "If the Egyptian side takes an ultimatum-like approach and says that without a full withdrawal from all the territories and without the liquidation of all settlements it will quit the negotiating table, then let it quit.... It will only remain for me to roll up the red carpet and see them off. And then the situation will remain as it is today, when we are on all the territories and are at At-Tur and are continuing to extract oil there. For it is better for a peace initiative rather than the state's security to slip through your fingers."

Sharp words. They were spoken by Dayan, the most cynical and extremist of all the foreign ministers of the State of Israel.

Did As-Sadat know with whom he was dealing? Did he know of the Israeli Government's position? He undoubtedly did. But if this is so, on what was he counting by going to the talks with Begin?

To judge from the course of events, Washington and the Egyptian president and the head of the Israeli Government, who are under its patronage, were participants in the "initiative," regardless of who outstripped whom and who subscribed to it.

They entered into a compact with the chief purpose of wrecking the Geneva conference, torpedoing an all-embracing peace settlement and preventing the PLO's participation in the process of a peace settlement.

It should regretfully be pointed out that these intrigues have been crowned with "success." Washington will still have to answer for this "success" to the peoples of the Near East and to world public opinion. For back in October 1977 the peoples of the world welcomed the joint Soviet-U.S. statement, which could have led to the establishment of just and lasting peace in the Near East.

The Soviet Union made a tremendous effort to secure the U.S. side's agreement to sign that joint statement. But, as you see, the White House was unable to withstand the hysterical chorus of the Zionist lobby, which is very strong in the United States, and of the extremely reactionary anti-Soviet U.S. circles, which oppose any U.S.-Soviet understanding.

It was they who decided to act in the direction of a partial, separate settlement between Israel and Egypt under U.S. patronage--to lay the foundations for the establishment of a "pax Americana" in the Near East.

Of course, Washington has acted and is acting not in the interests of the people of Israel or the people of Egypt nor in the interests of the cause of peace in the region. As the expresser of the interests of U.S. imperialism, the White House is seeking to achieve the maximum satisfaction of these mercenary interests. It was counting on achieving a deep split in the Arab world with As-Sadat's help and on insuring that the course of events would result in the fall of the progressive regime in Syria and drag part of the PLO leadership into the nets of As-Sadat's "initiative" and that a crushing blow would thereby be struck against Palestinian unity and, with it, against the anti-imperialist movement in the Near East. The enemies of peace and the peoples freedom and the oil and arms kings were already rubbing their hands with satisfaction. There were the calculations of the U.S. leadership. Israeli Prime Minister Begin had his own calculations. By means of this deal he was seeking to achieve his own chief end--to perpetuate the Israeli occupation, prevent the creation of a Palestinian state, avoid a comprehensive settlement and bypass the Soviet Union in establishing peace in the Near East.

But what was As-Sadat counting on? On the fact, as we see, that his unexpected step--the visit to Jerusalem and the creation of conditions for a partial settlement under the U.S. plan--would enable him to receive appropriate recompense from Washington. He decided to stab Arab unity in the back and gambled on U.S. imperialism. Thus he took one more step along the path of Egypt's departure from a progressive national course toward weakening ties with the friends of the Egyptian people--the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The weeks passed, however, and it was discovered that the hopes of Begin, As-Sadat and their transatlantic patron were in vain.

Reality has shown that, despite the blow dealt to the Arab peoples by As-Sadat, Arab unity has withstood the test, as was manifested at the conference in Tripoli. The anti-imperialist movement has not retreated, it has advanced. As-Sadat remains alone and isolated. He has failed to place on his head the crown of "peacemaker" in the Near East. The Palestinian Arab people, despite all the attempts to split and divide them, have rallied their ranks and intensified the struggle against Israeli occupation and for self-determination. Friendship has strengthened between the Arab peoples and states and the Soviet Union, which is the reliable mainstay of the peoples struggling for independence, against imperialism and for peace.

It has been confirmed once again that under existing international and Near East conditions, which are characterized by the change in the correlation of forces in favor of the forces of peace and socialism, any plans directed against the peoples' independence are doomed to failure.

It has been confirmed once again that it is impossible to settle any serious international problem, including that of the Near East, without the participation of the Soviet Union.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOVIET-SYRIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION NOTED

LD151954Y Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 15 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, March 15, TASS--The permanent Soviet-Syrian Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation continues in session here.

It is attended by a Soviet delegation led by Semen Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, now staying here on a visit.

Speaking at the commission meeting Syrian Minister of State for Planning G. Huraniya said that relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria are developing in various fields. One example of these relations is the Euphrates hydropower complex which is to be commissioned shortly. The minister expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its assistance to Syria in building up an independent national economy.

He stressed there is a good basis for the development and further expansion of Soviet-Syrian economic cooperation in various fields. The two sides have great opportunities for cooperation in building such major projects in Syria as power stations, high-voltage power transmission lines, oil fields, factories, dams and irrigation structures.

DETAILS OF 1978-79 PLAN FOR USSR-PDRY PARTY LINKS GIVEN

LD161312Y Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Aden, March 16 TASS--A plan of party links between the CPSU and the United Political Organization National Front of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen was signed here for 1978-1979. Proceeding from the reciprocal wish to develop and deepen relations of friendship in the spirit of international solidarity and cooperation, the sides agreed to exchange party delegations and ideological workers for mutual familiarization with the experience of organizational-party and political work among the masses. It is envisaged to develop cooperation in the field of training party and political cadres, to give assistance to the higher school of scientific socialism under the National Front CC in scientific-methodological and organizational-practical work. The CPSU and the National Front, says the document signed here, will further contribute to the development of mutual contacts and ties between trade union, youth and women's organizations, friendship societies, and exchange party documents and publications.

The plan was signed by head of the visiting Soviet party delegation member of the CPSU CC, head of the propaganda department of the CPSU CC Y.M. Tyazhelnikov, from the South Yemeni side--by member of the Politbureau of the National Front Central Committee, Minister of Industry of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali Nashir.

Addressing the signing ceremony, 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali expressed profound satisfaction with the development of relations between the CPSU and the National Front. He stressed that friendship with the Soviet Union is one of the fundamental principles of the policy of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Speaking on behalf of the National Front, he extended greetings to the Soviet people, the CPSU CC and general secretary of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev personally.

In his reply address Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov said that Soviet communists and Soviet people will always be loyal brothers in arms of the Democratic Yemen in its struggle for the construction of a new society.

KOSYGIN CABLES KUWAITI PREMIER ON ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS

LD161401Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Mar 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] To His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, crown prince and prime minister of the state of Kuwait:

Please accept, Mr Prime Minister, my sincere congratulations and best wishes on the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries.

I express the confidence that the positive experience accumulated over these years of developing Soviet-Kuwaiti relations which are based on the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in one another's internal affairs will contribute to further expanding mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and the State of Kuwait for the good of the Soviet and Kuwaiti peoples.

[signed] A. Kosygin

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL ON HORN OF AFRICA CONFLICT

Soviet, Cuban Presence

LD162252Y Moscow in French to Africa 1700 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Vladimir Petrov commentary]

[Text] The alleged Soviet and Cuban presence on the African Continent has caused much ink to flow of late. The abundance of articles and commentaries on this subject, (?many of which) resemble each other, makes one think of an extensive and well-organized campaign designed to compromise the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in the eyes of world and African opinion. I am convinced that this campaign is the reaction of the imperialist powers, irritated by the failure of their attempts to slow down the process of [word indistinct] of the African countries in favor of a progressive position. It has become obvious that they were counting, above all, on dividing the countries of Africa and making them oppose each other. Now, their calculations have failed, thanks to the (?friendly) position of the socialist countries.

The Soviet Union and Cuba have helped Ethiopia, at its request, to preserve its territorial integrity, having supported it as a victim of aggression. The Soviet Union and Cuba were operating in strict accordance with the UN Charter and that of the OAU. After the failure of the attempt to smother the Ethiopian revolution by means of open [word indistinct], the imperialist powers decided to resort to a diversive maneuver. Using as a pretext the need to abolish the Soviet and Cuban military presence, they are demanding the expulsion from Ethiopia of the Soviet and Cuban technical advisers and specialists who are working there at the invitation of the Ethiopian Government (?itself). By doing this, the imperialist powers are once again brutally and offhandedly interfering in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, because only it is entitled to settle this problem.

Claiming hypocritically that they are worried about the restoration of peace in the Horn of Africa, the imperialists want to inflict another blow on the revolutionary interests of the Ethiopian people, operating this time in the Province of Eritrea. For a long time now, the separatists have been attempting to cut the Ethiopian people's road to the Red Sea, by resorting to the help of the imperialist powers and the direct support of reactionary Arab regimes; and they are doing this with the help of American arms delivered to the separatists by the reactionary Arab regimes. Moreover, the Somali leaders do not conceal their intention to leave terrorist groups behind in the Ogaden territory to prevent the restoration of a normal life in that region.

It is not the Soviet or Cuban presence which threatens Africa, but rather the imperialist policy of encouraging aggression and destablization of the progressive countries of the African Continent. Putting an end to this policy is the only way to bring real peace to the peoples of Africa.

Completion of Somali Withdrawal

LD161534Y Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Nairobi, March 16, TASS--According to reports from Mogadiscio the Somali press published an official announcement that the withdrawal of the units of Somalia's armed forces from the area of the conflict in Ogaden is completed.

Reopening of Railroad

LD161427Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Korovikov dispatch: "Again Under Ethiopian Control"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 14 March--A few days ago the first train left a station in the capital for Dire Dawa. The freight cars contained bundles of clothes, sacks of sugar and salt, boxes of soap, medicines and other goods for the inhabitants of the regions liberated by the Ethiopian Army from the Somali invaders in recent weeks.

The Addis-Ababa-Dire Dawa-Djibouti railroad is 780 km in length and is the country's main transportation artery. This main line was put out of action 9 months ago by sabotage detachments of the Somali forces. Later, during military operations they blew up several more bridges between Dire Dawa and Awash station, which is 200 km to the east of Addis Ababa. After driving the invaders out the work of restoring the railroad got slowly underway.

The goods sent were bought with money collected by the inhabitants of Addis Ababa.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU RECEIVES CEMA DELEGATION

LD161614Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, received a CEMA delegation which is in Addis Ababa. During the talk he expressed sincere gratitude to CEMA member-countries for their fraternal assistance to the people of Ethiopia. The head of the delegation stressed the solidarity of CEMA member-countries with the Ethiopian people in its struggle to strengthen political and economic independence.

ANC LEADER DESCRIBES CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA

LD161355Y Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 78 p 3 LD

[Correspondent I. Timofeyev interview with Alfred Nzo, general secretary of South Africa's African National Congress, ANC: "Republic of South Africa: Grapes of Wrath Ripening"]

[Text] Cairo--[Question] Comrade Nzo, it has recently been possible to hear frequent references to the struggle of the South African patriots against the racist Pretoria regime entering a qualitatively new stage. Could you describe precisely what characterizes it and what role the young generation of fighters in it have?

[Answer] The Republic of South Africa is currently experiencing a very acute internal crisis. Its scale is eloquently attested by the notes of alarm that have appeared in the South African press and by the hysterical tone of statements by the racist leaders themselves, who are frightened by the ever-increasing scope of the antiapartheid struggle.

The emergence of youth into the arena of conscious struggle against racism is one of the noteworthy features of the present stage. Understanding this, racist propaganda organs have strenuously tried to prove that the demonstrations and actions of youths and girls are supposedly organized by "politically immature, irresponsible elements." The racists need this in order to isolate youth from the working class and the national liberation movement in the eyes of public opinion. However, the groundlessness of these attempts was exposed most graphically last June, when the entire country marked the anniversary of the bloody police reprisal in Soweto.

Another important feature of the present stage is the strengthening movement of radically inclined white youth. The white radicals movement is characterized by antimilitarist sentiments; many refuse to serve in the army and the police, leave the country as a sign of protest at the apartheid policy....

[Question] Can it be said that, despite the mighty upsurge of the revolutionary struggle, the tactics and methods of the racist regime remain essentially unchanged?

[Answer] Yes and no. In an attempt to preserve its positions the regime still bets mainly on bayonets. However, many racist leaders realize today that they will fail to hold on to power by relying only on violence. Therefore the Pretoria rulers are also turning to other methods. By implementing minor reforms and agreeing to partial concessions insofar as they do not threaten its foundations racism is trying to reduce the intensity of the people's discontent and to mislead them. But, fortunately, the people of the Republic of South Africa are well aware that steps such as, for example, granting "independence" to the Bantustans are in fact a fiction and a maneuver by the racists. Today it is clear to everyone that the only possible solution is to hand over power to the people. This understanding did not come about immediately but has been reached after long, painful years of the liberation struggle.

Another feature of the racist government's present tactics is its desperate attempts to discredit the ANC and the South African Communist Party in the eyes of public opinion. The regime utilizes its entire propaganda potential to achieve this end.

[Question] How does the ANC counter these tactics?

[Answer] The chief thing is the struggle. The underground movement, which more and more masses of people are joining, is widespread in the Republic of South Africa. The ANC is still the initiator of general strikes and stoppages, and it distributes leaflets and conducts political work among the masses. People switch on their radios every day to listen to ANC broadcasts from the territory of friendly countries. In addition, we pay great attention to comprehensive preparation for armed struggle. We believe that armed struggle can be really successful only if it is skillfully combined with legal work with the masses.

[Question] Combat solidarity between progressive and democratic forces and peoples struggling against the regime of racial discrimination is spreading throughout the world. The USSR and the other socialist countries have repeatedly declared their support for the national liberation movement in the south of the African Continent. How do you evaluate the real significance of international solidarity, and to what degree does it contribute to the success of the struggle?

[Answer] The role of international solidarity can hardly be overestimated under modern conditions. Our struggle is a constituent part of the national liberation movement in the world. And the successes of the fraternal peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau, who liberated themselves from Portuguese colonialism, have an exceptionally beneficial influence on it. The trend toward rapprochement among the liberation movements in our region and toward consolidation and the exchange of experience and ideas is growing stronger every day. We maintain permanent contacts with the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

Africans know how to distinguish friends from enemies. Despite the noisy propaganda campaigns of imperialist circles, they are well aware that the socialist countries headed by the USSR are still their true ally. It is clearer today than ever before that the succesful development of the national liberation movements would be impossible without the assistance and support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries....

NKOMO SAID TO BE READY TO CONTINUE NEGOTIATIONS

LD162157Y Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, March 16, TASS--That the problem of Zimbabwe is being considered at the U.N. Security Council shows the gravity of the situation in the southern part of Africa. This was stated at a press conference held here today by Joshua Nkomo, one of the leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. This problem, he said, is much larger than protection of the interests of Ian Smith and his flunkeys, a handful of African puppet leaders.

Smith is assigned only an insignificant role in the game played by much more influential forces, Joshua Nkomo said. Britain's colonial interests in South Africa remain unchanged. Exactly these interests have led to aggravation of the situation in that part of the African Continent.

Touching upon the deal concluded between Smith and African stooges, the Patriotic Front leader described it as betrayal. We shall continue our struggle until the goal is reached-- the full transfer of power from the hands of the colonialists to the real masters of the country. But meanwhile we are ready to continue negotiations in order to have a peace solution of the Zimbabwe problem and advocate immediate convocation of the Geneva conference, Joshua Nkomo said in conclusion.

BREZHNEV GREETS BURMESE PRESIDENT ON ANNIVERSARY

LD071220Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 7 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and U Ne Win, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, have exchanged greetings on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Burma. The past 30 years, says Comrade Brezhnev's telegram, have been marked by the development of relations of mutual understanding, friendship and equal cooperation between our countries. The Soviet Union is continuing to deepen and widen the multifaceted ties with Burma, to the benefit of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of universal peace.

U Ne Win's telegram expresses confidence that the relations of friendship, mutual understanding and cooperation between Burma and the Soviet Union will continue to develop in the years to come to the benefit of peoples of both countries.

THAILAND, SRV ESTABLISH FORMAL DIPLOMATIC TIES

LD141247Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 78 p 5 LD

[I. Shchedrov report: "Exchanges of Embassies"]

[Text] Bangkok--The inauguration of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] Embassy has taken place here. Soon, employees of the first Embassy in the SRV will fly to Hanoi.

The establishment of diplomatic relations and the exchange of embassies between the two Indochinese states, Do Ngoc Duong, SRV charge d'affaires ad interim in Thailand stated, is an important step on the path toward the normalization of relations between our two states with different political and social systems, and toward the consolidation of peace and security throughout Southeast Asia.

PHILIPPINE STATEMENT ON SPRATLEY ISLANDS REPORTED

OW161307Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0930 GMT 15 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Jose Ingles, Philippine undersecretary of foreign affairs, recently told newsmen that the Philippines has exercised sovereignty over several of the Spratley Islands. He made this statement because of reports by the Western press concerning China's claim to these islands. The Philippine undersecretary of foreign affairs pointed out that he had met with Ko Hua, Chinese ambassador to the Philippines, at the Foreign Ministry and notified the latter that the sovereignty to some of the Spratley Islands belongs to the Philippines. Observers pointed out that Peking had more than once formally made a territorial claim to these islands.

AUSTRALIA-JAPAN TRADE TIES WORSEN, OTHER SOURCES SOUGHT

OW162210Y Moscow in English to Australia and New Zealand 0800 GMT 14 Mar 78 OW

[Vladimir Ivanov commentary]

[Text] Australia's trade with Japan is still feeling the effects of the 1974-75 economic crisis. Companies have revised their long-term contracts with Japan and in most cases cut sales of sugar, iron ore, copper concentrate, nickel and other raw materials. Last year Japan tried to cancel a contract for Australian sugar shipments, and this made for bad feelings which hardly improved when Japan refused to make sizable concessions on the issue of Australian meat imports though attempts were made at top levels to settle the matter.

Australian exports to Japan have fallen off for the first time in 15 years. Japanese steel companies have imported a minimum of iron ore from Australia, and there is the danger that this year they will suggest Australian exporters of iron ore and coke reduce shipments even more. The lowered Japanese interest in Australia's minerals has made the multinational mining corporations less eager to invest in Australia and more eager to take their money out of the country. So the outflow of foreign capital can be explained as much by the uncertainty of the mining companies as by speculative currency operations.

Australia's hope of becoming the biggest source of raw materials for Japan is fading. Japan is showing a preference for Brazil and even Canada. Japan recently drew up a list of its main trading partners in order of importance taking into consideration the political situation in the country, the state of the economy, the accessibility of resources and other factors. In this list top place went to Brazil and not Australia. One can dispute the validity of this evaluation, but the fact remains that besides being anxious about the consequences of the oil crisis Japan feels uncertain about Australia. Japan is greatly afraid that raw material prices may be raised unilaterally so it is searching for other sources. By switching to Brazil, Japanese companies have slowed down iron ore extraction in Australia. As a result not one new iron ore field has been opened since the beginning of the 70's. The Japanese have long been interested in the natural gas off Australia's northwest continental shelf but have delayed in developing the resource because they are waiting for Indonesia to start drilling for gas. Japanese companies reportedly plan to buy 7.5 million tons of Indonesian gas annually over a period of 20 years. In spite of all misunderstandings the Australian Government still hopes to attract foreign capital to the country and first of all from Japan, but there seems to be no reason to expect these hopes to materialize.

AUSTRALIA DRAWN INTO UNWITTING ALLIANCE WITH U.S.

OW161110Y Moscow in English to Australia and New Zealand 0800 GMT 14 Mar 78 OW

[Text] According to reports from Australia, there has been a demonstration in Melbourne against the entry of the American nuclear-powered submarine the Queenfish into that port. The demonstration was dispersed by the police. Many people were arrested. Here is a comment by Radio Moscow observer Igor Bestuzev:

Although it is not the first entry of an American nuclear ship into Australia's territorial waters, Australians have not become reconciled. When the broad program of such visits was drawn up at the time both the ruling coalition and the United States naval command hoped that they would, but their hopes have not materialized. The demonstrations are still as massive as at the beginning as was only to be expected.

In my opinion the use of Australian ports by American nuclear-powered ships is fraught with grave consequences for the country. As the press has repeatedly pointed out American vessels pollute the sea. Obviously, there is no reason to expect the present visit of the nuclear submarine to be different in this respect. What is more there are no guarantees whatsoever against anything going wrong on the submarine in which event Australia's territorial waters and the atmosphere could become contaminated with radioactivity.

On the other hand, each visit of this kind involves Australia in American nuclear strategy. For a long time now the United States has had its war base at Pine Gap to track American submarines carrying nuclear weapons. According to the American and Australian press the Pine Gap base is also intended to receive information from American spy satellites. All this cannot but jeopardize Australia's security.

That this is so is borne out by the events of October 1973 when at the height of the Middle East crisis the United States alerted its overseas bases including the facilities in Australia. American military facilities at Pine Gap and Woomera were involved in the mission of United States spy satellites operating over the Middle East. The Australian Government was not even informed of this, let alone consulted. As a result the country found itself involved in the American military adventure unawares. Under certain circumstances, it could have had disasterous consequences for it.

Evidently Australians are right to fear similar steps from Washington should the tension build up, and in that case the danger to Australia could be still greater since the Pentagon could alert not only its bases but also its nuclear ships on a visit to Australian territorial waters. Such visits are sure to become more frequent when the construction of the Australian naval base at Cockburn Sound is completed.

The Pentagon is now engaged in an intensive military buildup in the Indian and the Pacific Ocean. Canberra and Wellington lend it a hand by allowing American nuclear ships to enter Australian and New Zealand ports. What is more, Australia and New Zealand take an active part in the arms race under American pressure, increasing their military budgets from year to year. In the final analysis the arms race is essentially material preparations for war, and it is not without the assistance of Canberra and Wellington that these preparations are under way in the region where Australia and New Zealand are situated.

But do military preparations answer the interests of the two countries? Certainly not. Neither Australia nor New Zealand buy arms in large quantities and take other costly measures to modernize their armed forces in order to repel aggression. There is no such threat now as has been admitted by both top army officers and leaders of the parties in office in the two countries. But, unfortunately, the threat of Australia's involvement in a military conflict in the future is not ruled out. This threat is being created by the policy of Washington, Canberra and Wellington, the policy of military buildup in the Indian and the Pacific ocean. In particular, it is being created by the entry of American nuclear ships into Australian and New Zealand ports.

INDOCHINA

## VNA REPORTS NEW SUCCESSES AGAINST INVADING CAMBODIANS

LD161056Y Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, March 16, TASS--According to a report of the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY, the Armed Forces of Kampuchea continued crossing into Vietnam's territory on March 4-10, carried out there reconnaissance operations and shelled Vietnam's southwestern border areas.

Repelling these criminal actions of Kampuchean troops, the population and armed forces of Tayninh Province put out of action nearly 300 enemy men and captured nearly one hundred units of weapons.

In Longhan, Dongthap, Andhang and Quendhang provinces, says the VNA report, the population and armed forces destroyed some one hundred Kampuchean soldiers, who invaded Vietnam's border areas. Over the same period, losses were inflicted to the Armed Forces of Kampuchea, which launched provocations in Gialai, Kontum and Darlac provinces.

The report noted that over the period from March 4 to 10 the population and armed forces of the border areas in the southwest of Vietnam put out of action nearly 500 soldiers of the Kampuchean Armed Forces, which encroached on Vietnam's territorial integrity.

### New Provocations Cited

LD171104Y Moscow TASS in English 1041 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, March 17, TASS--The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY [VNA] reported a new military action by Kampuchea against Vietnam. On March 14, Kampuchean Armed Forces including infantry and ships of the navy delivered strikes at Vietnamese territory in the area of the port city of Hatien on the coast of the Gulf of Siam. Kampuchean units crossed the border and occupied a number of areas four-six kilometers north of Hatien. Naval ships of Kampuchea landed an amphibious party on the outskirts of the city.

The VNA report points out that Kampuchean troops during the attack on Vietnamese inhabited areas committed arson, killings and other barbarous crimes against civilians there. The Armed Forces of Vietnam and local population gave a resolute repulse to the border violators.

The new military venture by the Kampuchean authorities, VNA points out, constitutes a serious step in escalating the aggression, a gross violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (S.R.V.). The venture exposes the Kampuchean authorities' propagandist inventions directed against the S.R.V., and reaffirms the Phnom Penh leadership's intentions to carry on the hostile policy with regard to the Vietnamese people.

The Vietnamese people, VNA emphasises, firmly demand that the Kampuchean authorities immediately cease armed actions against Vietnam, encroachments on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the S.R.V., withdrawal all its troops from Vietnamese territory and give a reply to the S.R.V. government's proposals dated February 5, 1978.

If the Kampuchean authorities continue the criminal military venture against the Vietnamese people, they will bear the entire responsibility for the consequences of their actions, the VNA report said.

DUNCAN'S ARRIVAL IN JAPAN UNDERLINES MILITARY ALLIANCE

Duncan Meets Sonoda, Kanemaru

LD151602Y TASS in English 1535 GMT 15 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpt] Tokyo, March 15, TASS--Deputy U.S. Defence Secretary Charles Duncan came to Tokyo today for a two-day visit. He will negotiate with representatives of the Japanese Government, including Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, questions pertaining to further consolidation of the Japanese-American military alliance and intensification of Japan's military role in the Far East.

Immediately upon arrival in the Japanese capital, the Pentagon's emissary had a meeting with S. Kanemaru, head of the Japan Defence Agency, and set out to him Washington's demands that military preparations in Japan be stepped up in accordance with the Japanese-American Security treaty.

Duncan Visit Ends

DL161806Y Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 16, TASS--TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Negotiations between Deputy Secretary of Defence of the United States Charles Duncan with representatives of the Japanese authorities ended in Tokyo today. The Pentagon's emissary came to the Japanese capital by an unusual route. Before landing at Tokyo Airport, for a few days he inspected American-Seoul military exercises now under way in South Korea. The world public regards this U.S. military demonstration in the Far East, the biggest in the recent years, as a very dangerous step which heightens tension in the Korean Peninsula. These exercises are at the same time a kind of an overture to putting into life of the new U.S. doctrine in Asia which envisages not only preservation of American military presence there, but a further build-up the military might.

The American-South Korean military exercises have most directly affected neighbouring Japan. They are being held with direct logistical support from American bases, located on the Japanese territory. But this is not all. Some Japanese newspapers discern a deeper connection.

They noticed that such strongpoints of the United States in Japan as, say, Yokota, are used not only as transhipping points for airlifting troops and equipment. The American military command, without consulting with the Japanese authorities (though this is officially envisaged by the Washington-Tokyo agreement), can use these bases for deployment there of such armaments that would be instrumental in Japan's further militarization.

An official interpreation was made in Japanese parliament in this connection. In the interpretation it was noted, specifically, that Lance missiles, that can carry nuclear warheads, were airlifted through the Yokota base under the pretext of South Korean exercises. A number of deputies emphasized that transportation of such types of weapons through American bases might lead to deployment of nuclear bombs and charges directly on the Japanese territory, including on military installations that belong to the Japanese Army itself. And the Japanese Government repeatedly turned down such a possibility.

The cause of serious concern of the Japanese public opinion are the stepped up military--political activities within the framework of the Washington-Seoul-Tokyo triangle, being knocked together. Judging by reports from the Japanese capital, that was the subject discussed in the course of the negotiations held by the U.S. deputy secretary of defense, Charles Duncan.

Noteworthy in this connection is the pronouncement of the influential bourgeois newspaper YOMIOURI, which stresses that "Japan's security should be ensured by vigorous peaceful policy but not by consolidation of the American-Japanese military alliance."

JAPANESE POLITICIAN, EDITOR ACCLAIM SOVIET DRAFT TREATY

LD161403Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Mar 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Sober Voices"]

[Text] Tokyo--The draft Soviet-Japanese neighborliness and cooperation treaty submitted by the Soviet Union still remains at the center of the Japanese public's attention.

M. Akagi, prominent Japanese politician and former minister of agriculture and forestry, has approved the new Soviet peace initiative. He urged Japan's Government to react favorably to the Soviet draft neighborliness and cooperation treaty, regarding it as a step leading to the conclusion of a peace treaty.

M. Akagi condemned the actions of Japan's officials who have ostentatiously rejected the draft treaty.

S. Hata, chief editor of ASAHI, has criticized the government's position. He has condemned the provocative campaign to recover the "northern territories" which is being mounted in Japan with direct encouragement from the authorities.

EVOLUTION OF JAPANESE ECONOMIC CRISIS REVIEWED

LD161633Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 78 p 4 LD

[Article by Prof K. Popov, honored scientific and technical figure of the RSFSR: "Japan: Maze of Contradictions"]

[Text] The growing economic disorder of the capitalist world is constantly evident in international affairs and has a direct effect on the relations between different countries or groups of countries. The contradictions between the United States and Japan have been attracting much attention lately. Significant trade and economic battles are developing between Japan and the EEC countries. The interstate relations among the capitalist states reflect the monopolies' struggle for raw materials, markets and multimillion-dollar profits. In this sense Japan is a clear example.

During the period of Japan's so-called accelerated economic upsurge (the mid-fifties through the 1974-1975 crisis) the prewar views that this country had some kind of special path of development again became widespread. In Japanese islands, West Europe and the United States many articles and books appeared with self congratulatory titles, for instance: "Japan--The New Superpower," "The Japanese Challenge," "Asia's New Giant." Bourgeois economists usually paid no attention to the difficulties and contradictions that Japan encountered during the economy's "accelerated growth". But these appeared strongly even during the relatively prosperous periods of economic development.

Crisis phenomena were seen five times in the postwar period (up to 1974). They were called slump, depressions or temporary stagnation. The more formidable crisis of 1974-1975 represented a combination of cyclical overproduction and structural problems--that is, the progressive decrease in the domestic market, chronic underutilization of production capacities and so forth. The disproportions characteristic of capitalist production remain and new contradictions have appeared. Inflation is a very destructive force in the economy. In Japan it appeared as a combination of inflationary processes and structural crisis phenomena. Japan says now that the era of the high [growth] rate is over and a stage of slower growth is beginning.

The crisis phenomena are demonstrated differently in different strata of Japanese society. The more influential bourgeois groups connected with the state apparatus are making considerable profits even under the present difficult economic conditions. This is proved by profit growth, increasing deposits in the country's commercial banks and the rapid rise in the currency reserves which reached an unprecedented figure by last December--$22 billion. Japan's balance of payments is in the black.

The trade unions have obtained increases in workers' wages in the last few years through persistent struggle. However, the rise in wages is lagging far behind the price increases. It should be remembered that trade unions represent only 33 percent of Japan's workers. More than 20 million people work in small and medium-sized enterprises where their situation depends entirely on the whim of the boss. Labor legislation for the most part does not extend to them.

Since the beginning of 1974 the awful specter of mass unemployment has appeared in Japan. The number of unemployed soon exceeded 1 million. The petite bourgeoisie is in a grave situation. Bankruptcy is a frequent event in Japanese business life, but bankruptcy until recently did not affect many medium and small businessmen.

The situation is complicated by the Japanese economy's increasing dependence on raw material imports. A tremendous production system using advanced technology was created in Japan during the boom years. Up to 70 blast furnaces with a total capacity of 120 million tons were in operation. The total capacity of steel-smelting units reached 150 million tons. Some 130-135 million tons of iron ore (almost 2.5 times more than the United States purchased) were imported every year to "feed" this giant since Japan produced little iron ore of its own, and 60-65 million tons of coal were also imported (little less than the whole of West Europe's imports). Imports of the various rare elements which are vital for new production processes are great. The large-scale aluminum industry (the capacity of the enterprises is more than 1 million tons) is based entirely on imported raw materials. Light industry's dependance on the foreign market is also considerable.

Japan has long been considered a major "textile power" and its two main sectors--cotton and wool (more than 11,500 enterprises)--are wholly dependent on imports: cotton imports total 700,000 tons per year; in wool purchases, Japan is second after the United States. Although Japan is the second largest producer of synthetic rubber, it imports a large quantity of natural rubber. Despite the country's considerable timber stocks and rich coastal fishing waters, it imports large amounts of timber and fish.

The country's energy base is particularly dependent on foreign sources. The large thermal power stations--their installed capacity is 50 million kilowatts--use imported liquid fuel and provide the bulk of the electricity. Up to 50 oil refineries whose total capacity is about 300 million tons are in operation. In 1976 almost 250 million tons of oil was imported while the country's own production over the year was only 500,000 tons.

Previously, Japanese businessmen had been guided by the old Eastern saying: "If you've got the money, you'll get the goods." In modern conditions purchases have been determined to a considerable degree by political motives, a fact acknowledged by Japan during the capitalist world's energy crisis, when, despite U.S. pressure, Japan increased its oil purchases in the Persian Gulf countries.

Thus the "blessings" of "forced economic growth" have proved short-lived and are frequently turning into major expenditures and difficult problems.

Addressing a conference at the end of last year, Japanese Prime Minister T. Fukuda cited the need to adopt new urgent measures to stimulate the Japanese economy. If they are not taken, Fukuda warned, the country will find itself facing an economic depression.

Japan is striving to cover its huge expenditures in raw material imports by considerably expanding its exports. In 1960 exports totaled $4 billion, but in fiscal 1976-1977--$70.5 billion. As the result of an offensive against its competitors, Japan's relations with the United States and West Europe have deteriorated sharply. Japan was particularly successful in ousting its trade competitors in such areas as electronics, cameras, optics, medical instruments, metal goods, cars, ships, plastics, synthetic materials, ceramics, clothing and footwear. Japan's active trade expansion led to a kind of "trade war."

Major Japanese companies pay great attention to the export of capital and have invested in more than 70 countries. The most substantial investments are in the Persian Gulf countries, Brazil, Indonesia and South Korea. By creating mixed enterprises and using local labor, Japan is striving to insure its needs for raw materials and semifinished products.

The country's rulers place great hopes on the creation of regional organizations. Japan plays an influential role in the Asian Development Bank. The Japanese monopolies are extremely active in taking the economy of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' member countries under their "patronage."

Although there are many supporters of economic expansion in Japan, its results do not in any way guarantee the Japanese economy's needs for raw materials and sales markets. On the other hand, international political complications caused by the policy of expansion are fraught with serious consequences for the land of the rising sun.

Even the most optimistic experts cannot see a way out of the maze of contradictions into which the trade and economic policy of its ruling circles has led Japan. The possibility of Japanese capitalism's crisis-free development is shown to be invalid repeatedly. Besides, this deficiency is obvious in several formulas used to combat the crises which are most persistent in Japan--primarily the appeals to unleash a race in Japanese arms, and for militarization. It is clear that such a course bodes nothing good for Japan and will not add to its "economic health."

CASTRO SPEECH EXPLAINS CUBAN INVOLVEMENT IN ETHIOPIA

LD161820Y Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Havana, March 16, TASS--Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, spoke at a meeting devoted to the centenary of the adoption of decision by General Antonio Maceo, national hero of Cuba, and his associates to fight against Spanish colonizers to the victorious end.

In his speech he analyzed the historical events associated with the Cuban patriots' struggle for independence, describing the actions of Antonio Maceo as a brilliant page of Cuba's history.

Then Fidel Castro reviewed matters of the international situation and dwelt in detail on events connected with Somalia's aggression against Ethiopia and with the internationalist help which socialist countries rendered to the fraternal Ethiopian people in organizing a repulse to the aggressors and in liberating the occupied territory. Exposing the causes which led to Somalia's attack on Ethiopia, he pointed out that the aggression plan was worked out in advance and put into action after the Government of Ethiopia announced the intention to take the road of socialist transformation. It is at that moment that Somalia launched an armed intervention, knowing that it will meet with support on the part of the forces of imperialism, NATO, and reactionary Arab regimes.

At the request of the government of Ethiopia, Cuba first sent only advisers and instructors to that country with a view to giving assistance in the training of Ethiopian Armed Forces, Fidel Castro said. When the entire military might os Somalia was hurled against Ethiopia, a critical situation developed, he went on to say. In response to Ethiopia's request the Government of Cuba sent to that country its military specialists--tankmen, artillery men and pilots, and then motorized-infantry units. Cuban fighters-internationalists acted effectively as if they fought in defence of their own motherland, Fidel Castro pointed out. They displayed high combat qualities.

The Cuban leader exposed the imperialist circles' hypocritical attitude. As long as Somali troops advanced in Ethiopian territory, they expressed no concern and viewed the things optimistically. When Ethiopia started getting internationalist assistance for a repulse to the aggressors, they raised a big propagandist hullaballoo around the question of "Cuban troops in Ethiopia".

At present, Fidel Castro said, military operations practically ended. [as received] The Ethiopian territory which was occupied by the Somali troops is fully liberated. The Government of Ethiopia issued public guarantees that its troops will not cross Somalia's border. Cuba fully supports this just stand.

Stating with satisfaction the ending of the war in the Horn of Africa, Fidel Castro at the same time cautioned that imperialism, NATO and reactionary forces may provoke new aggressions against Ethiopia in future, too. We, he emphasized, are sincere champions of peace between Somalia and Ethiopia.

CPSU CC ON ENERGY-SAVING WORK IN KEMEROVSKAYA OBLAST

LD161735Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The party's Central Committee has examined the question of the organizational and political work of Kemerovskiy CPSU Obkom in saving fuel and energy resources at the oblast's enterprises and construction sites.

The resolution adopted notes that the Kemerovskaya Oblast party organization and labor collectives, guided by the decisions of the 25th party congress and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches, are performing a great deal of work on the more rational and thrifty use of fuel and energy resources. This is having a positive effect on raising production efficiency and on the oblast's further economic and social development.

Since the beginning of the current 5-year plan, a considerable quantity of fuel, electricity and thermal energy has been saved over and above the norms and plan targets at the oblast's enterprises, construction and transportation organizations; kolkhozes and sovkhozes; and municipal economy. An important feature of this work is its mass nature; it is also performed daily and purposefully in accordance with the comprehensive plan of political, organizational and technical measures elaborated on this question. The party obkom, gorkoms and raykoms are constantly developing and supporting the creative activity of the primary party organizations and production collectives in seeking out and making fuller use of reserves and potential for saving all types of energy resources. They are also directing socialist competition to solve these questions. Virtually all labor collectives have specific pledges for reducing expenditure of fuel, electricity and thermal energy, and over 500,000 working people are keeping personal accounts of how much they have saved. The initiative of the working people of the west Siberian metallurgical plant in reducing the time taken to reach the planned norms for expenditure of fuel and energy in all production processes has received broad support at the oblast's industrial enterprises.

Enlisting a wide circle of enterprises, organizations and scientific and planning institute specialists, and taking into consideration the specific features of each sector, the party committees have determined the decisive directions for saving fuel and energy resources, both during extraction and generation and during consumption as well. At the mines, pits and enriching factories of the Kuzbass, the efforts of workers, engineering and technical personnel are concentrated on extracting more coal from the ground, and on improving the technology of coal enrichment. This has made it possible to reduce coal losses and improve the quality of the fuel supplied.

In fuel and energy consumption, work is being performed on introducing economical equipment and large unit assemblies, on concentrating production and on restructuring the energy economy so as to reduce expenditure of energy resources per unit of output produced. The planned modernization of equipment is being carried out; networks for distributing electricity and thermal energy are being improved, and utilization of types of coal in less short supply is being expanded at power stations and district boiler houses. As a result, the fuel expenditure at Belovo and Tom-Usinskaya GRES's has been reduced in comparison with the planned indicators, and these GRES's have the best record for this type of power station in the country.

The obkom and many gorkoms and raykoms are persistently seeking to reinforce discipline in fuel, electricity and thermal energy consumption, enhance the responsibility of economic leaders to fulfill the established targets for saving energy and intensify party control and the role of the primary party organizations in this work. Questions relating to the regime of thrift hold an important place in the system of improving cadres' qualifications and in all links of political and economic education; are regularly elucidated in the local press, on radio, television and in visual agitation; and are taken into account in the practice of mentorship and in mass political work among the population.

At the same time the resolution notes that the Kemerovskiy party obkom is still not making full use of existing opportunities to save fuel and energy resources. There are many enterprises and organizations in the oblast which allow too much expenditure of fuel and electricity and do not make full use of secondary fuel and energy resources. Considerable fuel wastage still occurs as a result of negligence in fuel storage and transportation, late preparation of enterprises for work in the fall and winter period, and for other reasons.

The resolution points out that some ministries and all-union industrial associations are not doing in-depth investigations of the work of the enterprises, organizations and scientific research and planning institutes under their control in elaborating and implementing measures that insure economical expenditure of fuel and energy resources. A number of sectors do not pay enough attention to questions of further improving the control system over fuel and energy consumption and to questions of the elaboration and universal application of technically substantiated norms for fuel and energy expenditure.

The CPSU Central Committee approved the work of the Kemerovskaya Oblast party organization in developing the creative initiative and activeness of production collectives in insuring savings of fuel and energy resources. The CPSU Central Committee regards this as an important condition for further increasing production efficiency, for fuller satisfaction of the national economy's growing requirements for fuel and energy, and for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1978 plan and the targets of the 5-year plan.

The party obkom, gorkoms and raykoms and party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations, guided by the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) Plenum and the provisions and conclusions put forward in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum, are instructed to insure further improvement in the forms and methods of organizational and political work on intensifying the regime of thrift and the careful and rational expenditure of fuel and energy at all levels of production and consumption. The socialist competition to raise production efficiency and work quality in accordance with the letter from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee, now launched in labor collectives, must be supported and disseminated in every way. Shortcomings that hold back the dissemination of leading experience in using reserves within the economic unit and improving machinery and technology to increase the volume of coal extracted and improve its quality as well as the generation of thermal energy and electricity, must be decisively eliminated.

The CPSU Central Committee instructed the central committees of communist parties of union republics, party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and the party committees of enterprises and construction sites to carry out a critical analysis of the state of work in associations, enterprises, construction sites, transportation, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and municipal services in increasing fuel and energy resources and using them rationally. Making use of the positive experience of the Kemerovskaya Oblast party organization and also of the leading enterprises of other republics, krays and oblasts, effective measures must be implemented to resolve this most important national economic problem. The unconditional fulfillment of plan targets in saving fuel and energy must be insured and instances of wastefulness, extravagance and all kinds of excess must be decisively stopped. It is necessary to see to it that this work becomes the everyday affair of our cadres, workers, kolkhoz members, specialists and all working people.

The CPSU Central Committee placed an obligation on the leaders of ministries, departments, associations and enterprises to head the struggle for careful, rational use of everything at the disposal of our country's economy, especially one of its most important constituent parts--fuel and energy resources. Plan and executive discipline must be strengthened in all sectors of economic building and targets must be strictly fulfilled in increasing and carefully using resources of fuel, thermal energy, electricity and petroleum products. Necessary measures must be elaborated and implemented for every ministry, department, association, enterprise, construction site, kolkhoz and sovkhoz to provide for technical upgrading of production, applying progressive expenditure norms and more completely utilizing secondary fuel and energy resources. The role of scientific research and design organizations in this must be constantly raised, and a feeling of great responsibility for creating and rapidly introducing high productivity and economical technological processes, equipment and systems into production must be cultivated among planners, technologists and designers.

The Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems is instructed to adopt supplementary measures to speed up the design and production of instruments and control systems to monitor and control the expenditure of fuel, thermal energy and electricity in quantities that meet the demands of the national economy.

Ministries and departments are instructed to persistently extend application of technically based norms for fuel and energy resources expenditure in enterprises and organizations. They are also instructed to elaborate measures to intensify state supervision of the use of fuel and energy in the national economy as well as to improve systems for monitoring consumption and for material incentives to make savings.

The USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the editorial boards of central and local newspapers are advised to more broadly publicize the work taking place in the economy in increasing the efficient use of fuel and energy resources. By means of concrete examples from leading collectives and innovators, they must show ways of using fuel, thermal energy and electricity carefully and economically, and must strive persistently for the adoption of effective measures to meet criticisms.

PRAVDA ON FARMING PROGRESS IN FIRST MONTHS OF 1978

LD161019Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "The Quarterly Plan Ahead of Schedule!"]

[Text] Farmers in the southern regions of Turkmenia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and the Transcaucasian republics are already going out into the fields. Rural workers in all regions of the country are working by the spring calendar; there is much urgent business in the countryside at present. It is time to complete the seed preparation and equipment repair. Fuel and mineral fertilizers must be delivered in good time. The highly effective use of reclaimed land must be insured in advance. And, of course, the wintering of livestock must be successfully completed.

Responding with deeds to the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures To Prepare and Carry Out Spring Fieldwork in 1978," the crop farmers are launching competition to obtain good harvests.

Following the example of Stavropol and Rostov workers, machine operators in many regions of the country are making it their goal that the highest labor productivity and maximum use of the technical potential of machines is attained in sowing work. The guarantee of success here is the reliability and timely repair of all equipment. By 1 March, 2,210,600 tractors, or 88 percent, had been readied. Some 80 percent of all trucks; 93 percent of all seeders; 91 percent of all potato planters; 94 percent of all cultivators; 95 percent of all plows; 84 percent of all sprinkling machines and installations, and 82 percent of all power pump units had been prepared. Things are going well in the majority of republics. But restoration of certain machines is lagging behind the overall rates. Thus, on farms in the RSFSR and Kazakhstan thousands of the powerful Kirovets tractors have not yet been prepared and a considerable proportion of wheeled tractors have not been provided with tires. Ukrainian land reclamation workers and crop farmers are successfully preparing for the irrigation season. But in Tadzhikistan, Kirgizia, Turkmenia and Uzbekistan, only 64-78 percent of all power pump units have so far been put in working order, although the farms there have the greatest need of moisture.

The quality of the seed stock on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes is now appreciably higher than last year. Moldavian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian grain growers have excellent spring eared grain crop seeds. But there are still many substandard seeds in a number of oblasts in the RSFSR and other republics.

How are the country's stockmen fulfilling their plans and pledges? According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 1 March a total of 2,451,400 tons (live weight) of livestock and poultry, 7,081,100 tons of milk, and 6,518,100 eggs had been purchased. The first quarter plan for purchasing these types of produce has been fulfilled by 63, 61 and 69 percent respectively through February. Farms in the RSFSR, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Belorussia and other republics sold more livestock and poultry to the state than in the first 2 months of last year. In Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kirgizia, Moldavia and Lithuania, livestock and poultry purchases were 87-95 percent of the figures for the same period last year. The proportion of marketable output fell somewhat in livestock units in a number of regions of Latvia and Estonia.

With every passing day spring is drawing closer with increasing urgency. To meet it fully prepared and to carry out sowing work in the third year of the 5-year plan in an exemplary manner is the honorable duty of those taking part in the countryside competition.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON PREPARATION OF SEED STOCKS FOR SOWING

LD161603Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Mar 78 p 1 LD

[Agricultural review by Agronomist N. Osychkin: "Excellent Seeds for Sowing"]

[Excerpts] The March sun is becoming warmer. The spring of the third year of the 5-year plan is setting in. Fieldwork is developing in the south. The hour of mass sowing is approaching. Rural workers are seeking to lay a secure foundation for the harvest and to fulfill their high socialist pledges.

Most Ukrainian farms are paying a great deal of attention to seeds. Having laid in the required amount, specialized teams and links are lovingly preparing them for the spring. Only quality, mainly first-class seeds will be sown in the republic. State inspectors have determined that virtually all the seeds in Vinnitskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Khmelnitskaya, Cherkasskaya, Khersonskaya and Kharkovskaya oblasts are first-class. Specialists note that the use of this material will add considerably to the harvest. Moldavian and Belorussian farms have prepared good spring cereal crop seeds.

According to RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, only 4 percent of the spring grain and pulse crops seeds checked were not up to sowing requirements on 1 March. Almost all seeds in the Bashkirskaya ASSR and Kuybyshevskaya, Voronezhskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts are in the quality category. There have been great qualitative improvements in the Urals region. Whereas previously sowing material was shipped into the area, now seed-growing has been placed on an industrial footing in many places and has already borne fruit.

But unfortunately, the same cannot be said of a number of other areas. The autonomous republics of the North Caucasus are embarking on sowing work, yet 33 percent of the grain and pulse crops seeds in Dagestanskaya ASSR, 23 percent in Severo-Osteninskaya ASSR, and 11 percent in Chechenо-Ingushskaya ASSR have been declared substandard.

More than 25 percent of the seeds in Irkutskaya Oblast are below standard because they are dirty and fail to meet germination and moisture requirements; the same applies to 13 percent in Novgorodskaya Oblast and 21 percent in the Buryatskaya ASSR. Farm leaders, specialists and local agricultural organs are urging that shortcomings in seed preparation be rapidly eliminated and that every qunital corresponds to sowing requirements. Not a single substandard seed must be sown.

It is very important that everyone pay attention to the qualitative aspects of all sowing material. The RSFSR currently has 8 percent more first- and second-class seeds than by the same time last year; nevertheless, in such major grain areas as Altayskiy Kray and Volgogradskaya and Rostovskaya oblasts, there are fewer top class seeds than last year. Nor has the percentage increased in the Kuban. There are few first- and second-class seeds in Novosibirskaya and Kemerovskaya oblasts.

It is still possible to raise seed stock quality before the start of mass sowing. For this it is necessary to bring into operation every available drying and grading unit, bunker and forced ventilation area on farms and in elevators. As experience shows, heating improves seeds, enhances their biological activeness and germination and contributes to increasing yield. It is important to carry out the chemical treatment of seeds that have good germinative capacity and moisture content in good time.

Experts must take special control of sowing material for hulled crops. In Orlovskaya, Ryazanskaya and Kurskaya oblasts, 33 percent of buckwheat seeds do not meet the standard requirements. Some millet seed is in bad condition in the Tatarskaya ASSR. Astrakhanskaya Oblast farms still have much work to do to reduce the moisture content in seed rice. In the RSFSR, 35 percent of the sunflower seeds need to be brought up to standard. About 80 percent of them are substandard in Ulyanovskaya and Belgorodskaya oblasts. Work on flax, vegetable and perennial grass seeds must not be relaxed for a single day.

Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are planning the widespread introduction of the most highly productive and promising agricultural crop strains and hybrids but are experiencing difficulties with sowing material. There are often surpluses of sowing material on other farms, even neighboring farms. And so it is very important to lose no time with interfarm exchanges and purchases of valuable high-quality seeds, to sow them after the best soil preparation, and to obtain a large harvest. The leaders of a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Tadzhikistan that have supplies and are now sowing the most productive strains of barley, wheat and alfalfa on a very large area have acted correctly in this respect.

Seeds are the treasure store of the harvest. To fully prepare them is to guarantee that strong shoots will be obtained in the fields and that the gross harvests of grain and other farming produce will increase.

SOVIET LEADERSHIP HAILS THOSE INVOLVED IN SPACE MISSION

LD161340Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1213 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Apparent text of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers "to the scientists, designers, engineers, technicians and workers; to all collectives and organizations that took part in preparing and implementing the prolonged space flight of the orbital scientific research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz; to Soviet Cosmonauts Romanenko, Grechko, Dzhanibekov, Makarov and Bugarev, and to Czechoslovak Cosmonaut Remek"]

[Text] Dear Comrades: People all over the earth have attentively followed the prolonged space flight of the Soviet orbital scientific research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz, in which Soviet Cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Georgiy Grechko have completed the longest flight in the history of space exploration, which lasted 96 days. During this flight, spacewalking by the cosmonauts, two visiting expeditions and refueling of the station by the Progress-1 automatic cargo craft were successfully carried out. During 5 days, the crew of the Soyuz-27, Cosmonauts Comrades Dzhanibekov and Makarov, worked in the orbital complex together with Cosmonauts Romanenko and Grechko. For the first time in the history of space exploration, an international crew was delivered to the orbital complex: Airman-Cosmonaut of the USSR Gubarev and CSSR citizen Remek, who worked on board for 7 days.

During the work of the cosmonauts the orbital scientific research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz, a broad scientific-technical program was carried out and astrophysical, medicobiological, technological and geophysical research was conducted. A great deal of scientific information has been obtained as a result of observations and pictures of the earth's surface and the world's oceans, which were conducted with the aim of studying the earth's natural resources. A number of joint experiments, prepared by scientists and specialists of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, were carried out.

The joint flights of the cosmonauts from the socialist countries open up a new stage in the program of studying and utilizing space, which has been conducted in a planned manner for peaceful purposes by the participant countries of the Intercosmos program. The cooperation by scientists and cosmonauts of the socialist community is clear proof of the fraternal relations between the socialist countries. The successful completion of a lengthy and complex scientific and experimental program by the crew of the orbital complex is a major new contribution toward realizing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress on developing all possible ways of studying and using space for peaceful purposes.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers offer heartfelt congratulations to you, Dear Comrades Yuriy Viktorovich Romanenko, Georgiy Mikhaylovich Grechko, Vladimir Aleksandrovich Dzhanibekov, Oleg Grigoryevich Makarov, Aleksey Aleksandrovich Gubarev and Vladimir Remek, on the excellent performance of your task. We warmly congratulate the scientists, designers, engineers, technicians, workers, specialists at the cosmodrome, at the earth command, at measurement points and aboard ships at sea, and all the collectives and organizations who have made possible the preparations for the launch and the implementation of the flights of the Salyut-6 station, the Soyuz-26, 27 and 28 transport vehicles, and the Progress-1 cargo craft.

We wish you, dear comrades, fresh successes in space research in the name of the progress of science and technology and for the benefit of all mankind.

SOVIET, CZECHOSLOVAK COSMONAUTS AWARDED STATE HONORS

LD161422Y Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 16 TASS--Cosmonauts who took part in the flight on the Salyut-6 Soyuz orbital research complex have been decorated with the highest awards. The title of Hero of the Soviet Union with the presentation of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal was conferred on Yuriy Romanenko for the successful accomplishment of the lengthy space flight and the courage and heroism displayed during the mission. The title of Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR was also conferred on him. Heroes of the Soviet Union Georgiy Grechko, Oleg Makarov and Aleksey Gubarev were awarded Orders of Lenin and Second Gold Star medals. To commemorate their feat their sculptured busts will be erected at their places of birth. Titles of Hero of the Soviet Union with the presentation of Orders of Lenin and Gold Star medals were conferred also on Vladimir Dzhanibekov and citizen of Czechoslovakia Vladimir Remek. The title Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR was also confered on Vladimir Dzhanibekov.

CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES LANDING OF SOYUZ-27

LD161616Y Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 16 TASS--TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports: As soon as the first rays of the rising sun tinged the snow-covered steppe with pink, recovery groups were sent to the planned landing area of the Soviet spaceship Soyuz-27. Just a few hours remained before the meeting with the cosmonauts who had been in space for 96 days. The recovery groups that included medics, used helicopters and cross-country vehicles. Also ready for the landing was the Kazakhstan town of Arkalyk which in recent years has played host to returning space crews. Two huge loaves of bread were wrapped in towels to await the welcoming ceremony. Also readied were two crimson bands of honorary citizens of Arkalyk. Power specialists were waiting for the signal to switch off high tension power transmission lines--safety regulation in the landing area.

The recovery operation was supervised by Air Force Lieutenant General Cosmonaut Georgiy Beregovoy. Why do spaceships most often land here? The conditions of the flight, that are dictated by ballistics, are such that the landing trajectory passes near this town, Georgiy Beregovoy answered. Moreover, the locality offers big advantages from the viewpoint of the safety of landing--boundless fields with few structures.

Cosmonaut Boris Yegorov, a medic, said that "there is no special reason to worry about the health of the cosmonauts. Of course, after such a lengthy period of weightlessness the meeting with earth will not be an easy one for Yuriy Romanenko and Georgiy Grechko. But, of course, medics have taken care of all measures of precaution". The order to board the helicopters was given and in thirty minutes we reached the planned landing area. The snow was already brightly lit up by the sun. We all looked in the south-westerly direction where the spaceship was to appear. Suddenly we heard a noise resembling the "bang" of a jet plane--the lid of the parachute of the Soyuz was blasted off. Soon we saw a striped orange parachute. There was no wind today and descent was almost vertical. The helicopters of the recovery team touched down almost simultaneously with the spaceship, which landed very precisely: bottom down and the hatch facing the sky. This means that the cosmonauts hardly felt any impact. The cosmonauts, happy, smiling, though somewhat pale, emerged one after the other from the hatch. The helicopters delivered the cosmonauts to Arkalyk, where they were warmly welcomed at the airport. There the cosmonauts transferred to a plane that flew them to the cosmodrome.

## SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). Annual subscription including occasional supplements is, for the first volume, $125 paper/$100 fiche; each additional area volume up to seven, $70 paper/$60 fiche; all eight volumes $575 paper/$500 fiche. Foreign subscription for the first volume $160 paper/$125 fiche; each additional area volume up to seven, $70 paper/$60 fiche; all eight volumes for $610 paper/$525 fiche. Each additional paper or fiche subscription beyond eight is $50. The volumes are: I—People's Republic of China; II—Eastern Europe; III—Soviet Union; IV—Asia & Pacific; V—Middle East & North Africa; VI—Latin America; VII—Western Europe; VIII—Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date, and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.


# NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151